The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 105. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Blaine bursted the latest scandal about himself yesterday.

—The public debt statement shows a cheerful reduction.

—Mrs. Barney Williams has been serious ill ever since the death of her husband.

—The General Conference of the M. E. Church issued a sort of Centennial address yesterday.

—The road to the Yosemite is now open for vehicles, and the first stage left Mercer yesterday morning.

—State Treasurer Mackey stepped down and out yesterday and Treasurer Rawle filled up the blank thus made in the Treasurer's office.

—Our local clergy tackled the question of church property taxation yesterday. They were almost unanimously "fernenst" the taxation.

—The trials of parties indicted for connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre will commence again at Beaver, Utah, early this month.

—The girls of the High School graduating class of '76, at Adrian, Michigan, will go through their graduating exercise and receive their diplomas dressed in calico.

—The King of Dahomey has refused to pay the fine recently imposed on him for maltreating a British subject, and has sent an insolent message to the British commodore.

—A fire at Louisville yesterday destroyed the Deering Machinery Manufacturing Works occupied in part at present by J. Steele & Co. as a plow factory. Loss to Steele & Co. $8,000.

—Hon. Edward W. Gilpin, Chief Justice of the courts of Delaware, died of heart disease while sitting in his chair at Dover Saturday evening. He was about 73 years old, and had been on the bench many years.

—A number of prominent Republicans organized a Reform Club in New York last night. They adopted a platform, the leading features of which urge specie payments, statesmen for office, and retrenchment. Hon. James E. Mott was elected President.

—Reports from Omaha show that there is the finest prospect for fruit, &c., ever known in the history of that session. The trees and bushes are covered with blossoms. The acreage sown this spring in small grains is very large, and though the season is somewhat late the people are confident of immense crops.

—Mr. John Jacob Astor has authorized the corporation of Trinity Church, New York, of which he is a constant attendant, to have erected at his expense a new altar and altar screen, of whatever material and design may be chosen. It is thought that the structure, which will undoubtedly be very magnificent, is intended as a memorial of the late William B. Astor.

—The heavy rains have have caused considerable trouble in Utah to the railroad companies. The track of the Union Pacific Road, near Ogden was washed out and several cars ran into the river yesterday. The bridge of the Utah Central Railroad across Weber river at Ogden is in danger, and they are only pushing the cars across by hand. All the bridges are very high with a prospect of greater damage.

—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Attorney General Pierrepont will report upon the question of permitting official records in the departments to be taken before committees of Congress. It is said that he will advise the Cabinet that to remove papers and records is not allowable. In this event investigations will be greatly retarded, and the department turned into a happy hunting-ground for the investigating committees.

—Now doth the little onion
Poke up its little head,
And the restless little radish
Stretch in his little bed.

The sunfish and the minnow
Wag their shiny tails,
While the chipmunks and the robin
Adorn the fence's rails.

The blossom by the hedge-side
And along the city's street,
Tells of the beauteous spring-time
And the roses blooming sweet.

—There lives in Richmond, Va., says the *Whig* newspaper of that city, a well known and highly esteemed lady, who sang in a church choir there on the occasion of General Lafayette's visit. Gen. Lafayette complimented her highly upon her sweet voice, and paid a glowing tribute to the beauty and fascination of manner of Virginia and Southern ladies in a little note which he subsequently sent her. The note accompanied a bouquet of flowers, and the lady has both, which, though faded and mouldy, she would not part with for the world.

—Mr. William M. Evarts has gone up to his country place at Woodstock, Vt., where he purposes to spend the next fortnight in diligent work on his Centennial oration. It is understood that Mr. Evarts has been giving more or less attention to this work ever since the appointment was made, and that he goes to Woodstock now only for the unaccustomed task of putting on paper the materials for which are at hand and ready arranged in his mind and as well prepared as it has been his custom to prepare for any even of his most important public addresses.

—Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, in responding to the toast of "Agriculture" at the annual dinner of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, said, among other things, that agriculture did not lend to such offences as Belknap's. He was of opinion that Belknap did not spring from the plow. There had been too much worship of the golden calf in this country; it was seen recently in the gaping crowds at Mr. Stewart's funeral. Commerce had an object higher than that of money-making. Kind deeds and generosity, not spasmodic, but overflowing day by day, year after year, give a better odor to a man's memory than the following after lines by ex-Governors or gold handles to coffins.

—The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, some time ago, providing for the attendance of a commission of skilled mechanics at the Centennial Exhibition, seems to meet with general approval among members of the House. Mr. Hopkins' original idea was that one skilled mechanic or engineer should be sent from each Congressional district in the United States to the Exhibition, his duties being to examine carefully and note the details of foreign machinery and manufactures on exhibition, the object being to obtain information for the benefit of American arts and sciences. Mr. Hopkins will amend his bill by reducing the number of inspectors. Their reports will be published.

—The news which comes to the Treasury Department of the exceeding dearth of small change in all business communities is leading to the conviction that Congress will find it necessary before long to enact some additional legislation on the subject. From the information at the Treasury there appears to be an entire want of confidence among business people as to the ability of the Treasury to put and keep enough silver in circulation to supply the needs of business. As a consequence, it is believed that not only the banks but that business houses have commenced to hoard up the silver and fractional currency. There is now on hand in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing a large amount of fractional currency almost ready to be issued, all that is necessary being the printing of the signatures. Congress can either authorize the issue of this, or it can authorize the exchange of the silver subsidiary coin for greenbacks. It will have to do either one or the other.

MINOR NOTES.

ROLLIN, a Republican, was elected Deputy from St. Armand, France.

A BOILER explosion on a ferry boat between Rudesheim and Bingen killed thirty persons.

THE rumor that seventeen men were to be executed on May 8th at Bhamo, for complicity in the murder of Mr. Margary, is not confirmed.

THE papers in the Winslow extradition case will be submitted to Parliament in due time, but Lord Derby believes their presentation now would not be in the public interest.

IN consequence of Herr Delbruck's resignation the Department of Justice and Administration of affairs in Alsace and Lorraine will be detached from the Imperial Chancellory, and placed under separate chiefs, Prince Bismarck retaining the responsibility.

THE London *Standard* says that at a meeting of captains of the various college boating clubs at Oxford, the invitation to participate in the Centennial regatta at Philadelphia was discussed and referred to a committee. There was a feeling in favor of accepting the hospitality of the American cousins, provided Cambridge and Dublin Universities also send representatives.

AFFAIRS on the Punjaub frontier look less favorable than last week. Two Afreedi clans have sent away their families to places of safety, proclaimed war, and made several raids. A strong force will be sent from Peshawur. Owing to the recent blockade, the tribes are short of provisions, but are apparently determined to fight, and unless strong and speedy measures are taken, the affair may give much trouble.

Wheeling Saloons Closed.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 1.—In consequence of a dead-lock between the two branches of our City Council as to the price for licenses for the coming year, all licenses having expired yesterday, not a saloon in the city was open to-day. The saloon-keepers are endeavoring to procure a division of licenses, one grade for the sale of ale and wine and beer solely, and the other for liquors, claiming it to be the first step toward temperance.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Another Personal Explanation by Mr. Blaine.

Slanders Disproved by Documentary Evidence.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1876.

SENATE.

The Impeachment Trial.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Hamlin on Friday last to amend the rules in relation to the impeachment trials, so as to provide that the deliberation on questions submitted shall be in public, was discussed, but no action was taken, and the impeachment trial was resumed. The pending question was the motion of Mr. McDonald to rescind the order agreed upon in conference on Friday allowing the respondent to open and close the arguments, etc.

Mr. BLAIR, one of the counsel for the respondent, spoke against the motion to rescind.

Mr. HOAR, of the managers, spoke in favor of rescinding. He claimed that the managers had a right to close, and cited English precedents in support of his views.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. Hoar, Carpenter and Lord, when the Senate retired for consultation.

On returning the presiding officer stated that the motion to rescind the vote by which the order of arguing was made was overruled, and that the request of the managers that four of them be allowed to address the Senate on the question of jurisdiction was granted.

The court of impeachment then adjourned until Thursday.

Fractional Currency.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to renew the issue of fractional currency, providing the total amount outstanding at any one time shall not exceed fifty million dollars. Referred.

Chinese Immigration.

Mr. SARGENT called up his resolution in regard to Chinese immigration, and made an address in favor thereof.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Under the call of States to-day bills were introduced and referred relating to the punishment of witnesses adjudged in contempt by either House of Congress, and to repeal the law which requires the Speaker to certify the case of a recusant witness to the District Attorney for criminal prosecution.

Investigations With Open Doors.

Mr. HALE moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the several committees of the House charged with investigations to conduct such investigations with open doors while testimony is being taken. Rejected—yeas 126, nays 105—not two-thirds in the affirmative. All the Republicans and some of the Democrats voted in the affirmative. All the negative votes were given by the Democrats.

Mr. MORRISON moved to suspend the rules and adopted a resolution directing the several committees of the House charged with investigations to conduct such investigations with open doors, except in the opinion of such committee the public interest will be prejudiced thereby, but any person accused before a committee shall have the right to be heard in his own person or by counsel or both.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted without a division.

Third Class Mail Matter.

Mr. CLARK (Mo.) moved to suspend the rules and to make it in order to offer an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill to repeal the legislation of last session in regard to third class mail matter. Agreed to.

The Resumption Act.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to repeal so much of the resumption act as authorizes the redemption and cancellation of United States notes and the sale of United States bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose. Rejected—yeas 15, nays 111—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Another Personal Explanation by Mr. Blaine.

Mr. BLAINE, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a Washington telegram in the New York *Herald* of yesterday, reflecting upon him in the matter of certain bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and suggested that in his explanation last week he had found it too embarrassing to be answered, and had, therefore, taken refuge in silence.

The paragraphs having been read, Mr. BLAINE said: This story is an old one, and though I was perfectly aware of its industrious circulation in many quarters, I did not refer to it when I spoke last week of the $64,000 slander, because I did not wish to confuse the two in the mind of the public. Being in possession of all the facts needful for the complete refutation of this second slander, I desired to wait until I could see it fully and connectedly stated in print. The story consists of two parts—one as to my having a certain interest in the Kansas Pacific road, and the other as to my receiving coin bonds of that road from J. B. Stewart, in the law office of Stewart and Riddle, in Washington, several years since. When the circulation of this story was attempted, some three years ago, Hon. A. G. Riddle, who was then, as now, relied upon as a witness by those who concocted the slander, made the following statement in writing, which has never before been published:

Riddle's Statement.

"WASHINGTON, February 1, 1872.

"I have not the slightest knowledge of the transaction referred to in any shape, way or form, and I never saw Mr. Blaine in the office of Stewart & Riddle from July or August, 1864. Col. Stewart and myself were law partners. The company was never formally dissolved, and was an active concern for several years. I have no knowledge whatever of any bonds having been delivered by Col. Stewart to Mr. Blaine, or anything else of value being paid to him by Mr. Stewart. "A. G. RIDDLE."

Complete Contradiction of the Falsehood.

Jas. Stewart also wrote me a spare denial of it at the same time, and within a few weeks has written me the following more complete and detailed contradiction of the falsehood in all its phases:

"NEW YORK CITY, April 2, 1876.

"*Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington:*

"DEAR SIR—I have once before corrected an absurd and false report in regard to your being interested in the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and of your having received from me certain bonds of that company, said to have been delivered to you by myself in the law office of Stewart & Riddle, in the city of Washington. Let me repeat, that so far as I have any knowledge you never had at any time any interest whatever in the company referred to, and my means of information as to those who were so interested were very extensive and complete. As to the story of my having delivered to you in my law office certain bonds of the company, let me say again that it is without the slightest foundation in fact, false in whole and detail. I never saw you in my law office in my life, and have no knowledge or belief that you ever were there. I never delivered to you, there or elsewhere, any bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company or any other railroad company. I never had a business transaction of any name or nature with you in my whole life. The young man, Mr. Knowlton, a former law student in my office, who seems to have innocently or carelessly been the author of the story in regard to the delivery of bonds to you, which found its way into the press, was swift to retract it, and expressed great regret at his error. I also expressed great regret at his error in publication of that which he had only uttered as a jest, and was used without his knowledge or approbation, and should be instantly revoked, which was done. Your brother Mr. John Ewing Blaine, of Leavenworth, Kansas, held an original interest in the corporation known as the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Co., chartered by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas about the year 1856, and which, evidently that came into my hands showed, he acquired very early in the history of the enterprise. This road, by successive mergers, became the Kansas Pacific, and his interest was preserved through all these changes of organization. As early as 1863, and before I had ever seen you, I became his attorney, as I was also for several others who held a like interest, and through tedious proceedings and negotiations finally secured a settlement by a compromise, and if I remember correctly, writing without the papers before me, your brother became entitled to fifteen construction bonds, afterwards changed and reduced to a smaller number of bonds of another issue. This whole transaction was open, honorable, above board, and free from all grounds of imputation as to any party connected with it. If without my knowledge you ever had an interest in the Kansas Pacific Railroad, it must have prejudiced you very strongly against the corporation, for in 1866 when the bill was passed by Congress giving the company additional lands, with enlarged powers to build its line southward and build to Denver, I remember you was one of its most stubborn opponents. You voted against the bill in all its stages, and you did so against the earnest request of myself and others who were representing the interest of the company in Washington at that time.

"Yours, very truly,

"JOSEPH C. STEWART."

Another Denial.

General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who is always quoted in this matter as a witness having a knowledge of some fearful facts, wrote to me quite recently the following letter:

"LANCASTER, O., March 20, 1876.

"*Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington:*

"DEAR SIR:—I am surprised to learn that some persons are reviving a long since exploded story of you having acquired an interest in the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, afterwards the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, and now the Kansas Pacific. Four years ago this charge was set afloat. I published a card denying it. I was a Director of the company at the time when you were accused of acquired an interest, and until some time in 1863, and I knew that you had no interest whatever in the company. The report referred to seems to have originated in the fact that your brother, John E. Blaine, one of the early settlers of Kansas, and clerk of our court at Leavenworth, held stock in the company, legitimately and properly acquired long before you were ever a candidate for Congress, with which you had nothing whatever to do. Beyond this there was no interest in the company held, directly or indirectly, by any one of your name. The similarity between the names of J. E. Blaine and J. G. Blaine must have led to confusion, on which the allegation is based. In that possible mistake I can see some excuse for the origin of this misstatement, but I see none for the persistency which urges it after a frank and full denial.

"Very truly yours,

"THOS. EWING."

The Knowlton Story.

Three years ago the Knowlton story was told in the New York *Sun*. Mr. Jas. A. Gibson, then, as now, Washington correspondent of that paper, wrote me a few weeks since the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1876

"*Hon. J. G. Blaine:*

"DEAR SIR—In February, 1873, a telegraphic dispatch from Washington was published in the New York *Sun*, charging that you had received in some manner or other some bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, from Joseph B. Stewart, at his law office. The man who was understood to be responsible for the charge was James W. Knowlton, then correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, and who had been a law student in the office of Stewart & Riddle. On the evening of the same day that the dispatch appeared in the *Sun* Mr. Knowlton called upon me to disclaim all responsibility for it, and said there was no foundation for making the charge against you, and that he was satisfied that he had been entirely mistaken in saying that he had even so much as seen you in Stewart & Riddle's office, and if called upon would have to testify to that effect. I was so well satisfied that there was no foundation for the statement made that I at once sent a contradiction of the same. I also advised Mr. Knowlton to go and see you, which he afterwards told me he had done.

"Very truly, &c.,

"A. M. GIBSON."

Mr. Jas. McFarland, a well known correspondent, furnishes the following statement:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1876.

"When the statement was made in the New York *Sun* about Jas. Stewart delivering some bonds to Hon. J. G. Blaine, I was Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*. Mr. Jas. W. Knowlton, then correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, and deceased, occupied the same office with me. The day after the article appeared in the *Sun*, with Mr. Knowlton's, as it presumed, authority, he came to me and asked me if I would accompany him to Speaker Blaine's residence and introduce him, as he had an important communication to make to the Speaker. I accordingly went with him, and in my presence he assured Mr. Blaine of his great regret that such a report should have got into circulation on his apparent responsibility, and he had come to repudiate it and to assure Mr. Blaine how much he regretted that any annoyance should come to him in this way. He unequivocally withdrew the charge in my presence, declaring there was no foundation whatever for it, and assuring Mr. Blaine that he had taken the promptest measures to prevent, as far as he could, any other papers publishing it or even referring to it. Mr. Knowlton spoke to me about the matter very frequently afterwards, as we were in daily and intimate association. He always expressed the keenest regret that he should in any way have been quoted for a damaging rumor that had no foundation. The attempt to revive this old, as I am convinced, baseless scandal is my reason for making this statement, which I do in justice to the living and dead.

(Signed) "J. MCFARLAND."

I do not think any further contradiction is needed of a story that never had the slightest foundation in truth, but which has been most eagerly and industriously circulated as a twin scandal to the $64,000 falsehood. My excuse for trespassing even thus briefly on the kindness of the House is the fact that I desire to give the widest possible publicity to my disproof to the story that has been circulated far and near, and yet mostly in secret, and never with a responsible author. I now dismiss it with the possibly groundless hope that those who have sought to injure me by repeating it will make proper and honorable amends.

One word more, Mr. Speaker. I believe the country will understand and appreciate the motives that suggest these untruthful accusations. Having now noticed the two that have been exfensively circulated, I shall refrain from calling the attention of the House to any others that may be invented. To quote the language of Othello, "I do not propose to make my public life a perpetual and uncomfortable fire-hunt in the vain effort to run down stories that have no basis in truth, which are usually anonymous, and whose total explosion brings no punishment to those who have been guilty of originating them."

Kilbourn Relenting.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Hallett Kilbourn, stating that he was now willing to appear before the House or committee and answer fully all interrogatories in regard to the so-called real estate pool, in which Kilbourn & Latta, or himself, are or have been in any way connected, if in the view that after a full investigation the fact will appear, as he made oath to, that the Government was in no way interested therein. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

April Statement—Decrease During the Month $2,781,181—Decrease Since June 30, 1875, $20,750,467.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending April 30:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,999,650
Five per cent. bonds	710,041,800
Total coin bonds	$1,695,041,450
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	414,270
Legal tenders	370,598,038
Certificates of deposit	33,665,000
Fractional currency	40,860,039
Coin certificates	27,975,700
Total without interest	$ 473,096,777
Total debt	$2,190,552,498
Total interest	33,817,375
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 77,605,428
Currency	5,161,186
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	33,665,000
Total in Treasury	$ 116,431,615
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,107,938,258
Decrease of debt during April	2,781,181
Decrease since June 30, 1875	20,750,467
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by United States	30,141,513
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c	6,787,672
Balance of interest paid by United States	23,353,840

Winslow's Case.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Representative Faulkner, Chairman *pro tem.* of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had an interview with Secretary Fish this morning, and learned from him that there was a meeting of the British Cabinet on Saturday, at which they determined to adhere to their former position not to release Winslow to the United States, as requested by our Government. The protest of the Secretary of State, which the British Cabinet had before them on Saturday, shows that such an evasion of the treaty stipulation was never before suggested by any Government. He strengthens his position by citations of precedents, and makes the point that the British Government seems to consider a Parliamentary enactment more binding than a solemn treaty between two nations.

Under the circumstances, Winslow will likely be released by the British Government. The correspondence will be sent to our House of Representatives by Secretary Fish, and the extradition clause of the Washburne treaty will be repealed.

The Centennial Sunday Question.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The United States Centennial Commission, in session here, on Saturday afternoon reconsidered Friday's vote closing the Centennial buildings, but keeping the grounds open on Sunday, and unanimously voted for the closing of both buildings and grounds on Sunday.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Boom Investigation Resumed in the House.

Petroff, the Philadelphia Member, Expelled.

Lynott's Case to be Taken Up To-day.

Final Adjournment Next Friday.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1876.

SENATE.

Appropriation Bills Passed.

The Senate, at its morning session, passed twenty appropriation bills, including the Morganza appropriation, with an amendment authorizing the Governor, instead of the Board of State Charities, to appoint the managers.

The Senate then took a recess.

HOUSE.

The Boom Investigation.

After some preliminary proceedings the House proceeded with the trial of Petroff for violation of the anti-bribery section of the Constitution. J. Alexander Simpson, of Philadelphia, appeared as counsel for Petroff. Messrs. Wolfe, Hayes and Reyburn managed the case on behalf of the House.

The accused and his counsel and the managers were seated around a table in front of the clerk's desk. The proceedings were conducted with much more decorum than has usually characterized the House.

Captain Skinner, Journal Clerk, was the first witness examined. He substantially repeated his testimony given before the committee in relation to his negotiations between Petroff and Kinsley.

At one o'clock Skinner's examination was concluded, and the House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The investigation was resumed, and Mr. SIMPSON addressed the House on behalf of Petroff, and was followed by Messrs. Wolfe, Jackson, Spang, and Christy in favor of expulsion, and by Messrs. Huhn, Reyburn, and Leedom against.

A vote being taken on inserting "censure" instead of "expulsion," it resulted in the negative, and on a vote being taken to expel, it resulted in the affirmative by forty-seven yeas 110 and nays 46. The question arising that it takes only a two-thirds vote of the members present, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 102, nays 45, and the Speaker announced from the chair that Emil J. Petroff, from the Fifth District of the city of Philadelphia, having been adjudged guilty of conduct unbecoming a member, was by a vote of said House expelled from membership in the House. On the vote to expel Petroff, the Allegheny county delegation voted as follows: Messrs. Carson, Christy, Graham, Hays, Irwin, Andrew Large, Rogers, Shilling, Zerns and Speaker Patterson voted aye, Mr. Thorton voted nay while Messrs. S. P. Large and Swan were absent.

No Extension of the Session.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon, and unanimously agreed not to extend the session, so that both houses will finally adjourn on Friday next, May 5th. Many important bills have not passed the House on second reading yet, and all such will now fail.

Lynott's Case

comes up in the morning, and the general impression prevails that he will be expelled by a unanimous vote. K.

THE MARY MERRITT CASE.

Examination of Treasury Officials —Sworn Statement by Secretary Bristow—Several False Allegations Corrected.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to-day examined Webster Rims, Chief Clerk in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who testified that he had charge of all papers in the Mary Merritt case, and wrote a letter recommending the remission of forfeiture. He had never seen Secretary Bristow in relation to this case by conversation or otherwise.

Joseph H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor, testified to General Bristow appearing in April, 1874, before Solicitor Banfield, and asking that the case be examined on its merits. Since General Bristow read his opinion at that time he had had no connection whatever with the case so far as witness knew.

Secretary Bristow then made a sworn statement, to the following effect: He had no connection with the Mary Merritt case, except in the capacity of a friend of Feland and Evans, attorneys for Tice Bros., all of whom were his neighbors at Hopkinsville, and his personal friends. It was the truth, as stated by Evans in his testimony, that that gentleman had a conversation with him in Philadelphia in relation to the case, and that he declined to take any consideration whatever for any service he might perform, and that subsequently he went to the Treasury Department at the request of Feland, who, though a good lawyer, was unacquainted with the practice of the department, and there presented the question on legal grounds alone, being satisfied it was a clear case for remission. On that occasion he expressed himself earnestly against the action of the former going before the Secretary of the Treasury and resisting the power conferred on the Secretary by act of Congress. He also expressed himself against Hazeltine's case at that time a member of Congress, appearing there for similar purposes. After he became Secretary of the Treasury he declined to have anything whatever to do with the case. He denied that Edward E. Johnson made a mistake in saying the Secretary informed him he was going to Philadelphia. He was in New York from the 18th to the 25th of March, under treatment for his throat when the remission of forfeiture was granted. He did not think the case came up at that time, and did not learn it was decided until about a month afterwards, during which time, absence, was Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and the papers in the case were brought before him. The parties had a right to be heard, and his former position should not have excluded them from presenting their cases to the Acting Secretary. Never at any time had he expressed to Conant or to any other officer of the Treasury what should be done with the case. Although Solicitor Wilson approached him on the subject, he declined to talk about it. He did not refer the case to any one, declining to take any action whatever. He did not wish to be understood as even implying that any wrong was committed in the settlement of the case, and he wished to say explicitly he had no knowledge. The informers in the case had been settled with before this investigation was ordered. He had never examined the papers in the case until he did so here in common with the members of the committee. It was not true, as stated in the resolution, that one of the attorneys in the case applied to Secretary Bristow for a remission of forfeiture, and he replied that he would do nothing himself, but his private secretary could fix it up, and said attorney met his private secretary and had the forfeiture remitted." He did not believe any of the attorneys ever met his private secretary at all. The private secretary was quite a young man, acted as his amanuensis and stenographer, and had nothing to do with the transaction of public business.

G. P. Conant, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, testified that he had never exchanged words with the Secretary on the case.

E. T. Babcock, Private Secretary of Secretary Bristow, testified that he had never been called upon by any attorney and had never spoken of the case to any one.

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Organization of the National Congress of the Methodist Church in Baltimore — The Centennial Commemorative Address Prepared by the Board of Bishops.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The Seventeenth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled this morning, and was called to order by Bishop Janes. After religious services George W. Woodruff was chosen Secretary, when Bishop Ames made an address of welcome, and Bishop Janes responded.

A resolution was adopted ratifying and confirming the action whereby the place of holding the present General Conference was changed from St. Louis to Baltimore. The Rev. I. C. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, was chosen Assistant Secretary. In pursuance of the resolution adopted at the last General Conference (1872), to the effect that the Board of Bishops prepare a commemorative address and present it to this Conference on the first day of its session, and that it then be immediately published to the Church, with such recommendations from this General Conference as will enlist all our people in the cheerful and devout observance of those special thanksgiving services which shall be most appropriate, and which shall give fervent expression of gratitude to Almighty God of our faith in Jesus Christ, the Saviour and Ruler of the World; which shall be expressive of our love to our country and loyalty to its free institutions, which are based upon the immortal Declaration of Independence. Bishop Andrews read an address which, among other suggestions, has the following: Let generous gifts be donated in permanence to the Christian training of youth, and thereby to the highest service of the State, attest the love we bear to our country and its institutions. In this day of rejoicing, as in past days of trial, let it be seen that a free church is pre-eminently the friend and ally of a free State. This special religious commemoration will not withhold you from the Centennial, which the whole people will mark as an occasion for thanksgiving. On the contrary, a community of history, of interest, and of destiny, will insure a community of patriotic sentiment and action. In company with your fellow citizens you will joyfully review the land which God has given us, the annals of our colonial settlement and training, fit time and men and deeds of the Revolutionary struggle, the formation of a more perfect union, under a constitution of consummate wisdom, the marvellous increase of our territory, our population and our resources, our triumphs in arts and in arms, our progress in science, literature and education, and our undecayed faith in the self-evident truths of the great declaration, and their recent stupendous re-assertion in the emancipation and enfranchisement of a servile population more numerous than that of the first colonial settlement; our contributions to nations from which we sprang, and our predestined part in the great drama of human history, and in fine, all the facts and all the forces which have made the century memorable, and which presage a more signal future. With your fellow citizens you will also solicitously study and, as far as possible, remedy the evils which threaten our national life, issuing, some of them, from defects of our political system and methods, some from sectional antipathies and aspirations, some from the antagonism of social classes, some from machinations of a foreign spiritual despotism, and all having their power for harm in the lamentable prevalency of individual ignorance, indifference and vice. Upon all these assemblies of people we invoke the spirit of concord, of patriotism and wisdom. May they ftily introduce a century of larger civil good than the world has yet known; a century of wisdom, intelligence, and better morals, of liberty and order more perfectly allied of confirmed unity, peace and prosperity.

The usual standing committees were appointed and the Conference adjourned.

In Memoriam.

We copy from the McComb City *Intelligencer*, Miss., the following worthy tribute to Mr. John T. McComb, who died recently at his father's residence, New Texas, Allegheny county, Pa.

"The sad news comes to us that John T. McComb died recently at the residence of his father in near Pittsburg, Pa. To say that he was a young man of sobriety, diligence, honesty and capability and respected by his employers and beloved by his associates and acquaintances, would be only stating what may be said of thousands of young men, but some traits and virtues adorned him very rare in young men now-a-days. Who that knew him does not remember his purity of morals and sweet modesty, his frank self mistrust, yet his eagerness for information and his conscientious desire to fill the measure of duty; the soft shy manliness that characterized his manner and work. Had he lived the promise of his youth was, a life of duty, of purity, of labor, dignified in whatever sphere he would have moved—a noble lesson to fellow workers and one too seldom learned."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

FLOUR!

GROCERIES!

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES,

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

T. C. JENKINS,

172 & 174

Wood Street.

NOTICE—WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of WILLIAM COOPER, deceased, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the Executors,

JACOB LASHELL,
S. S. MEANOR.

e2

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, May 2, 1876.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 6th inst., inclusive, for printing five hundred copies of the Fire Marshal's Report for 1876. Samples of the above work can be seen in this office.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

Notice to Carpenters!

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS, PITTSBURGH, April 29, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon of 4TH DAY OF MAY, 1876, for repairs to the Seventh Avenue Engine House. Specifications of the work can be seen at the office. By order of the Building Committee.

JOHN H. MCELROY, Chairman.

e79

DYNAMITE!

Or, GIANT POWDER.

Contractors and others engaged in blasting can receive all information respecting this powerful explosive, and have their orders filled by calling on or addressing

E. M. WICKERSHAM,
124 First avenue, Pittsburgh,
or E. W. POWERS,
Youngstown, Ohio.

683

Great Western Hotel

DILLINGER & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have enlarged, modernized, refitted and newly furnished this large and commodious House. Street cars to the Centennial Buildings pass and repass the Hotel every minute.

A STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

MONDAY MORNING, May 1, 1876.

MEANS.	
Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,328,679 37
Real Estate	60,272 10
Stocks and Miscellanies	15,438 70
Due by other Banks	470,555 32
United States 5-20 Bonds	250,000 00
Legal Tender and National Bank Notes and Fractional Currency	159,857 53
Specie	44,642 40
Clearing House Checks	8,365 04
	$2,337,810 46
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$1,163,150 00
Profits and Earnings	292,899 95
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Account	25,873 73
Due to other Banks	14,922 93
Deposits	840,963 85
	$2,337,810 46

The above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of May, 1876, before me.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

MILLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT

LIME AND PLASTER,

d51 253 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALLPAPER

NEW SPRING STOCK.

LATEST STYLES OF

Solid Gold Ground Papers, Embossed Gold Papers, Stamped Gold Papers, Scarlet and Crimson Papers, Satin and Damask Papers, Satin Tint Papers, Hall and Ceiling Decorations, Hall Papers, Centers, Medallions, Statuary Dados, Gold, Velvet and Fresco Borders, In great variety.

All Grades of Wall Paper from the Cheapest to the Finest.

G. W. PUSEY & CO.,

No. 65 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY CITY,

Between the Market and Sandusky street.

VERY LOW PRICES

AT THE WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

OF

GILL & BRO.

253 LIBERTY STREET,

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.

With the opening of another season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS, OXFORD AND JERSEY TIES, AND FINE CALF BOOTS.

MINERS NAILED SHOES, very low figures.

Also, a large stock of CITY MADE GOODS, Goat, Morocco and Lasting.

BOTTOM PRICES. Orders promptly attended to.

STATEMENT OF THE

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,

MAY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate	$ 580,287 00
Mortgage Interest Due	8,049 99
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	63,250 00
Real Estate in Allegheny	13,124 63
Leasehold	3,288 45
Office Furniture	835 76
Cash	62,922 02
Total	$731,777 85

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors	$624,023 30
Interest to Depositors, May 1, 1876	17,288 72
	641,267 02
Balance Contingent Fund	90,510 83
Total	$731,777 85

The above is a correct statement.

ISAAC JONES, President.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Secretary.

The undersigned Auditing Committee have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the foregoing Statement correct.

JAMES R. D. MEEKS,
JNO. P. HENDERSON,
JOHN EVANS,
Committee.

Real Estate Savings Bank.

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, Jr.
Secretary—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TODD.

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Nimick, John Evans,
Isaac Jones, Jacob Painter,
Jno. P. Henderson, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
Harvey Childs, James R. D. Meeks,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead,

Interest allowed on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and COMPOUNDED.

Open for Deposits and Payments from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M., daily, and every Saturday evening from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9, and from November 1st to May 1st from 6 to 8

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING ....S. P. REED....GEO. W. REED

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

Official Paper of Allegheny County

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—*Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge*

KING, REED & CO

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27½f.

RONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

A REDUCTION of $2,781,181 in the national debt is an encouraging report at this time. The reduction in the volume of tenders constitutes the remarkable feature of the report.

THE new State Treasurer, Mr. RAWLE, entered on the duties of his office yesterday. The old Treasurer turned over a clean set of books and all the money called for, and the new Treasurer receipted for nearly a million and a half of dollars. All the old clerks are retained.

THE M. E. General Conference opened its quadrennial session at Baltimore yesterday. After the opening exercises proper, Bishop AMES, who resides in the city of Baltimore delivered an address of welcome to the Conference which was responded to by Bishop JANES, the senior Bishop of the Conference.

PETROFF was put on trial yesterday, for alleged bribery, and proceedings in his case, while they will be dull and uninteresting, will be continued till a verdict is reached. We do not suppose the facts or evidence will be any more clearly understood than they now are, and that the final controversy as to his expulsion will be as bitter as though no evidence were taken.

THE Republican members of CAULFIELD'S committee, at Washington, have determined to break up the trickery and bad faith of the Democratic majority, by demanding that hereafter, no evidence shall be taken, except in presence of the full committee, or notice that such evidence is to be taken. All kinds of dodges are resorted to by the Democrats, to secretly examine witnesses.

HAVING explained and refuted one bond story, Mr. BLAINE has another after him. It is that he is owner of an indefinite number of bonds of the Kansas Pacific railroad. It is not as yet declared that he obtained them unlawfully, or that they represent any corruption, nor is it entirely certain that he has them. It is evidently the first on the list of reserve stories, and comes forth in its regular order.

QUEEN VICTORIA has safely gained her title of "Empress of India" and the English press is now discussing whether she has not paid too much for her whistle. It is declared by many of them that the unpopularity of the new title more than offsets the advantages that come from it. We incline to doubt whether there will be any serious unpopularity attending the affair. Already it is said, the tradesmen and the Lords are familiarizing themselves with the title, and despite the clause in the law prohibiting the use of the title in England, it is frequently used, and will shortly be commonly employed, by general consent. The people run after titles too greedily to admit of any difficulty in this particular.

THE dead lock between the two Houses of Congress over the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, is a source of very decided uneasiness in many instances, where the subject is considered. The House intimates that it will not appropriate anything unless its views are conceded to, and the Senate affirms that so wide a departure from previous usage is not to be tolerated. It is tolerably evident that the House is quite disposed to be wilful, and that it will try very hard to carry its point. To disagree on this subject is equivalent to the two branches of Congress joining issue before the country, and making the pay to our representatives abroad an issue before the people. It will, in this event, prove a novel, though not particularly exciting question.

THE amendment to the House bill directing the Governor to select a part of the managers of our Reform school, while it apparently puts the affair within the range of politics, will probably result more harmoniously than had the appointing power been conferred on the State Board of Charities. Still it is an unnecessary reflection on the present Board of Managers, and the methods of selecting them. We do not imagine that the methods of selecting operate unfairly or unwisely; but on the contrary, rather beneficially than otherwise. Still, as the State is the largest contributor, there is an equitable principle involved in its having a voice in the selection of managers. In the hands of Governor HARTRANFT we do not fear injury to any essential interest of the institution.

THE prices to be charged at the hotels and boarding houses at Philadelphia are again the theme of newspaper comment. It is evident that a widespread belief prevails that prices are to be exorbitant, and that the assurances heretofore given do not amount to much. It is probably necessary that an effort be made by the Philadelphians to reimburse themselves for their outlays; but they should be careful that they do not carry their greed too far. There is great danger that the disasters that befel the greedy Viennians may come upon the people of Philadelphia, should they fail to heed the popular demand for reasonable rates. Once a feeling of prejudice is fairly started, and many will stay away, or make arrangements elsewhere for their board during their stay.

THE discharge of KILBOURNE, the recusant witness, will prove rather a staggering blow to the pretensions of the House, as to its right to imprison witnesses who refuse to answer the questions of its committees. Judge CARTER claims that the courts are the places for determining whether questions asked are proper or not. As matters go, the House has over-stepped its bounds, and is compelled to stand further back than it might have done, had it been more careful in the use of its powers. The issue made by KILBOURNE thus gone against the House. It is declared that "the law, as it is now, judicially interpreted, deprives Congress of the right to imprison for a refusal to answer pertinent questions, and leaves the infliction of punishment to the courts of law, making it the business of the courts to decide what a pertinent question is, and limiting the penalties to a moderate fine and a moderate term of imprisonment. Witnesses in very important cases may be encouraged in obstinacy by this restriction of the punishment, but it is better that investigations should sometimes fail than that the personal liberty of the citizen should be at the discretion of a non-judicial assemblage inflamed with the passions of partisanship." If, a general refusal to testify were resorted to, we might soon see the end of the investigations, and have Congress engaged in the transaction of legitimate business.

THE London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, Mr. SMALLEY, has been at the pains to write a lengthy letter to the London *Times*, explaining the cause of Mr DANA'S rejection by the United States Senate. His reason, as given, substantially is, that the Senate did not want a gentleman in politics, and so repudiated Mr. DANA. It is an open question whether to confirm a man as a diplomatist abroad admits him into what Mr. SMALLEY means by the term "politics." He goes abroad, and even were he an active politician at home, he falls out of the political line, and loses his hold in politics. The case of Mr. WASHBURNE, Minister to France, illustrates this. We have no idea, therefore, that the reason given by Mr. SMALLEY applied to Mr. DANA'S case. The minds of several Senators on the Foreign Relations Committe were undoubtedly prejudiced against him,—not because he was a gentleman,—but for breaking away from the party, at one time, and running as an independent candidate for Congress. BUTLER'S strong and probably unjust presentation of the copyright difficulty probably did him additional injury and led to the impression that he was *not* a gentleman; and the committee allowed it to leak out that they entertained views unfavorable to Mr. DANA'S confirmation. He learned of this, probably through BOUTWELL, and wrote, professing a wish to appear before the committee. His desire was granted, and a time was set; but before that time arrived he wrote another letter, in which he refused to appear, intimating that the committee was unworthy his presence, as they had prejudged him. This letter was certainly unworthy such a gentleman as Mr. SMALLEY, would represent Mr. DANA to be. The committee had *not* prejudged him, as is evident from their desire to have him appear before them, and he was accorded every courtesy he could ask. With the insult of his letter flaunting them in the face, the committee could not do otherwise than as they did. We regret in one sense, Mr. DANA'S non-confirmation, but his hasty, changeful temper was certainly unsuited to diplomacy.

THE CENTENNIAL.

In a little more than a week, the Centennial Exhibition will open, with full *eclat*, at Philadelphia. It is our first attempt, on a scale of modern magnitude, to hold an international Exposition, and consequently, possesses for us, very great interest. As an Exposition, it is already an assured success,—the display from all parts of the world being unusually attractive. The labor of preparing for the event has been intelligently but expensively performed,—a fact which will limit the financial success of the enterprise. Yet in carrying forward, for the first time, an enterprise of so much magnitude, this was to have been expected. It was not, however, designed as a money-making enterprise, but rather as a measure to be promotive of benefit in an incidental, and individual, rather than in a direct and immediate way. It will, however, take away any deep sense of loss, and its revenues will constitute a handsome sum. With the sales of buildings and material, it may even pay its cost.

It is, however, as an Exposition that it is particularly looked to; and as such, more can be said when the departments are completed, and all the articles are in full exhibition. The competition from the old world will be much greater than we have usually supplied to Expositions held in Europe. The several European countries, including even war-stricken Spain, and debt-laden Turkey and Egypt, have forwarded splendid displays and curious and antique articles. England and France are well represented, in the line of machinery, as well as the arts. Our country, however, is most largely looked to, and Europe will expect of us to do our best. The country which holds an international Exposition is expected to furnish the principal display, and to maintain the credit of its Exposition. Our display is somewhat varied, but we incline to fear it does not furnish the contrast to what Europe brings us, as did Europe to us, when we went with our goods to the old world. So stands the affair at present; yet when the goods are fully opened, and the Exposition is entirely arranged, we will have a better opportunity of making the comparison than we now have.

As a Centennial commemoration, however, it will stand proudly forth through all time. It needed, of course, to be worthy the event to be commemorated, and that it will measure up to this there is now no doubt. In this view, the friendly interchange of display becomes its best and most characteristic feature. Since our days of struggling, we have grown into the good graces of the world. Our friendships have extended, far and wide; and while as between our institutions and those of the old world, there is, to a large extent, an antagonism of idea, as to our governmental institutions, between us and them, yet we have put aside that difference, and mingle freely in friendly accord, one with another. As an expression of the old world's interest in the young nation and Government of the new world, the Centennial stands forth a delightful institution.

MORALS OF THE CENTENNIAL.

The severe controversy over the Sabbath and liquor question, in the Centennial management, illustrates a phase of our American life. The vote over the Sabbath issue illustrated that the representatives from the Territories and frontiers desired the institution opened on the Sabbath, using the old arguments that the laboring people only have that day for recreation, while the Commissioners from the settled States were firm in their purpose to keep the Exhibition closed on the Sabbath. The grounds are to be open free on that day, but the buildings are to be closed. We are gratified that this issue has been so successfully met. It was really a contest between the Continental and American idea of Sabbath observance, the arguments in favor of an open Exposition being those currently accepted in Europe as reasons why the Sabbath should be chiefly a day of amusement. Our working people, however, are not so badly driven as to be under the necessity of employing Sunday for merely recreative purposes. Hence, whatever force there may be in this argument where correctly employed, it has no force as applied to the people of this country. The somewhat abusive arguments of those who were favorable to secularizing the Sabbath in the interest of the Centennial, were very properly met by the statement that those who would avail themselves of the day to visit the Exposition, are the scum of society, in the main—the rough, lawless, vicious element, whose presence in large numbers is undesirable at best. It is a triumph, therefore, of right views, that the Sabbath is to be observed.

It is to be regretted that the liquor question was not as agreeably settled. The Executive Committee sold liquor selling privileges, received money for them, and thus bound the institution by contract to permit the sale of liquors on the grounds during the exposition. An effort has been made to rescind this action, but owing to the fact that the parties having these privileges, were likely to give trouble, unless bought off at exorbitant rates, it was unsuccessful. The Executive Committee should never have sold the privileges on any terms. Once done, however, it is irrevocable, and so they are compelled to endure the stigma that will probably attend the sale of liquor, and the presence of drunkenness, during the entire period of the Exposition. We imagine this error was fallen into thoughtlessly, but it is none the less unfortunate. All realized from the sale of those privileges will probably be expended in the effort to control the bad effects attending the presence of drunken men in the buildings. In any event, a certain opprobium will rest on the affair because of this concession to liquor, which will become intense should the privilege be seriously abused. Thus the advantages in one direction are offset by the disadvantages in another.

THE LAST ATTACK.

The New York *Tribune*, that never fails to *slap* Senator MORTON when an opportunity presents itself, has this to say of the last attack: "Senator MORTON is a politician whom we thoroughly distrust. His methods and his policy are alike bad. We can hardly think of a prominent man now in public life so objectionable that we should not feel bound to support him for the Presidency, as against Mr. MORTON. And yet we cannot help seeing that the present Democratic attack upon the Indiana Senator is ingeniously calculated to beget for him the sympathy and good will of the country. It proceeds upon the charge that, at the beginning of the war, when rebel sympathizers controlled the Legislature of Indiana, he obtained, as Governor of that State, a large sum of money from the United States for expenditure in paying, equipping, and arming troops to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. If it can be shown that any part of this money was taken by Mr. MORTON for private use, any decent citizen would at least prefer to have the proof before making the story public. Nobody asserts such a thing. The charge is that the payment to Gov. MORTON was not strictly warranted by law because his State was not in rebellion. In short, the Democrats propose to punish Mr. MORTON for taking effective measures against rebellion in Indiana. That is all there is in the business thus far.

If later evidence warrants any question as to the faithful disposition of the money thus received, it will then be time to consider it. As the case stands now, it appears to be merely another attempt to besmirch a Presidential candidate. The Democrats will gain no advantage from the fact that some of their spokesmen seem to hail this attempt with the more joy, for the reason that Mr. MORTON was exceedingly troublesome to their party in 1861. It is not by the revival of such memories that the Democracy is to win a victory—if it win it at all—in 1876."

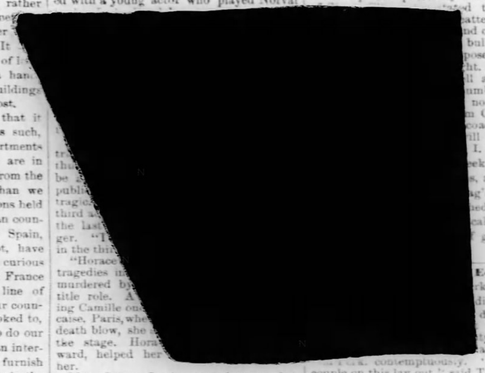
STAGE REMINISCENCES.

Anecdotes of Actors and Authors.

Lord Faulkner, the author of the play called "The Marriage Night," was chosen while very young, to sit in Parliament, and when he was first elected some of the members opposed his admission, urging that he had not "sown his wild oats." "Then," he replied, "It will be the best way to sow them in the House where there are so many geese to pick them up."

Actors frequently find it difficult to remember their parts after a "long run." When "The Beggars Opera" had been played in London seventy-odd times (a great event in those days), Walder, the original Captain Macheath, one night forgot the text. "Hollo!" cried Rich, "your memory ought to be good by this time." "My memory's good enough," growled Walder, "but you can't expect it to last forever."

Mrs. Siddons was once very much pleased with a young actor who played Norval



Equal.

couple on this lay out," said Tomlins with a sneer, "Might as well see your couple and go you five more," said Perkins in a reckless, don't-care-sort of a way. "Won't be bluffed if I do have a hard luck," said Tomlins, "raise your ten." That touches bottom," said Perkins wearily. "I call. What have you got?" "Well, my reckless friend," said Tomlins with a smile, "I happen to have an ace-high flush," and he threw down the papers. "I have it, I," drawled Perk, with an uneasy affectation of nonchalance. Then they compared and each had ace, king, ten, nine, and four—Tomlins of spades, Perkins of diamonds. "Don't happen once in a thousand years," exclaimed the former. "Not in a million," sighed the latter.

Western Crop Notes.

Letters from Kansas state that the growing wheat crop is the finest ever known in that State, and that the fruit is safe. Last year the wheat crop was very good, except in the two eastern tiers of counties, in which the locusts of 1874 had left their seed, which produced a brood that destroyed the wheat, rye, oats, &c. This year there will be no locusts, as no eggs were deposited last fall in any part of the State.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying H. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

☞ CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

☞ CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP,
Sixth Legislative District,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ed-d&S

☞ SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

☞ FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

☞ FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d&S

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

THE NEW LAND OF GOLD.

A Pittsburgher's Experience in Going to the Black Hills—Some Interesting Facts for Future Travelers.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette:

FT. LARAMIE, W. T., April 22, 1876.

EDITORS OF GAZETTE:—In writing this I do not wish to place my name before my fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City as one wishing to see his name in print, but to give a few pertinent hints and *facts* gathered on my route thus far to Custer City, and if my experience and observations will be of any benefit to any and all of my old Pittsburgh and Allegheny City friends, they shall have it briefly and truthfully. I left Pittsburgh with Capt. T. H. Russell's expedition on the 10th of April. We mustered over forty men, increased to sixty before we arrived at Chicago and before arriving at Cheyenne we numbered in the neighborhood of eighty men. At Cheyenne the party bought their outfits at prices far below their utmost expectations, and so fully satisfied and pleased were they with the route and the courtesies of the officers of the U. P. R. R, the merchants and citizens of Cheyenne, and especially the attentions of Capt. Russell, that they unanimously tendered them a vote of thanks, (see Cheyenne papers of April 19), which speaks for itself. I found the city of Cheyenne the liveliest town west of Chicago, and the merchants vieing with each other to compete and sell cheap. I had been there before in 1869, but candidly I did not now recognize the town. A number of the old frame buildings had given way to magnificent brick structures, and everything indicated industry and prosperity, and seemingly a healthful state of affairs prevailed. We had heard so many bad reports about the roads (even from citizens of Cheyenne) that we were prepared for the worst; to encounter mud and snow drifts, but the magnificent Concord coaches of the Black Hills and Cheyenne stage line found no impediment in either, and we rolled over as good a road, so far, as I would wish to travel on—well watered and with grass in abundance. Occasionally we would meet a party of returning pilgrims from the Hills, and when we had a chance to interview them at the stage stations and here, they gave us their report. They were varied—some gave glowing accounts of the Hills, and were going to Cheyenne to purchase goods and return. Among the latter was one from Sioux City, named Thomas Cagan, who told me he had a wife and four children in the latter place; but he could never travel that route again. I quote his words: "I was forty-one days out on the route from the Missouri river, and traveled over the worst road I *ever* saw." Others were leaving the country, possibly for the country's good, yet all admitting the existence of gold. One party, which left the U. P. R. R. twenty miles east of Sydney, said they traveled one hundred miles without water, had to melt snow for their horses, and lived three days on raw bacon, and pronounced this route the only practical and safe one. Another party told us the passengers of the Yankton coach had arrived at Custer the day they left, leaving the coach sixty miles from Custer in a snow bank, and had to walk in and pack their baggage on the stage horses. This I give as well authenticated by several parties. There seems to be but one opinion that the route here is the best, and that is the greater practicability of this route.

Rumors have reached here that the Indians had attacked two small parties that were poorly armed, and three had been killed and several wounded, and a party from Yankton or Sioux City had been captured at Buffalo Gap. The wagons and camp were passed by James Roberts, [illegible] to me that [illegible]attered around [illegible]nd camp-kettles [illegible] bullets, and no [illegible]ssed they had [illegible]ht. My advice [illegible]ll armed, form [illegible]mbers, keep a [illegible]o danger. I [illegible]n Custer City, [illegible]ll go through [illegible]. V. Hoag.

[illegible]ek from the [illegible], about eighty [illegible]g's comrades. [illegible]ed its destination [illegible]caips, and will [illegible] gold as soon [illegible]

PAST AND PRESENT.

This age is wise with wisdom slowly culled,
And men grown bold like well-trained hunters leap
From crag to crag of truth, with sight undulled,
O'er precipices steep.

But when our fathers trod the level plains,
The stars shone brightly in the gentle streams,
The rainbow arched above the summer rains,
And sleep brought happy dreams.

The world is rolling swift and far away
From morning mists and early morning light,
And in the fullness of the middle day
No shadows meet the sight.

But reaching from that soft and shifting sky
Of early dawn a radiant pathway shone,
And angels in the morning ventured nigh,
Who in the morn are gone!

The Bachelor's Advertisement.

In a conversation to-day between some prominent members of the bar, an interesting reminiscence came up regarding the efficacy of advertising. Several years ago an eccentric bachelor who had become imbued with the advanced ideas of affinities advertised for a wife in a paper of small circulation then published in Worcester. He had this advertisement also copied into a phronological journal in New York. In answer to all applications he sent a blank to be filled out by the applicant, stating her name, measurement, color of the hair and eyes, and also a daguerreotype. The man never married, but at his death his effects passed to his executors, and with them the blanks and likenesses. Among the legal advisors was a gentleman who now occupies an official position on the bench. He said that he could not tell the number of applicants for marriage. There was a large trunk and a valise filled with blanks and daguerreotypes, and they came from all parts of the country, many of them from the city and persons of respectability. Soon requests began to pour in from persons requesting the return of the blanks and likenesses. The matter caused quite a sensation at the time. —*Worcester Gazette.*

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE CLOTHING AND
Merchant Tailoring House
OF
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.
Has been Removed to
No. 42 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Sts.

In opening our NEW ROOMS we offer to our friends and the public the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever displayed in our city. Patrons of our house will bear us witness when we say we are determined to keep our prices as low as any house in the country. In our removal, we have reduced our rent and other expenses, at the same time having better facilities for doing business. Our efforts are to keep the best quality of Goods to be sold at the very lowest prices. Our

Ready-Made Clothing Departments

Are complete with all the latest styles of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING of the best fabrics and finest workmanship. In the

Merchant Tailoring Department

We have a large and varied stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., consisting of all the very latest styles.

With the well-known reputation of our Cutters, we defy competition, either in style, fit or prices of our garments.

CALL, EXAMINE AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES,

Our determination is to do business to suit the times, giving you the best quality of Goods at the very lowest prices.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
No. 42 Fifth Avenue

REMOVAL.

ENGLAND & BINDLEY,
HARDWARE,
Have removed to
No. 50 Seventh Avenue,
Three doors below Grant street. One and a half squares from Union Depot.

WE INVITE ATTENTION OF TRADE TO STOCK AND PRICES. ed-TU-TH-S

REMOVAL.

Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR DEALERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET,

REMOVAL.

ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.
Broom Manufacturers and
PAPER DEALERS
Having been burned out at their old establishment, No. 362 Penn avenue, have removed to
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Where they will be pleased to meet their friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.

REMOVAL.

Niemann & Ahlers, Merchant Tailors
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

NOTICE.

JOHN STERRITT & SON
Have removed their Real Estate Agency from No. 40 North Diamond, to
NO. 43 NORTH DIAMOND ST.,
Allegheny.

NOTICE—TO THE LADIES OF BOTH Cities.—That I have moved my MILLINERY, DRESS AND CLOAKMAKING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 21 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, to No. 23 Federal street, Allegheny, where I would be pleased to see all my former patrons. MISS M. GREINER.
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PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,
Offices, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and corner of F and 8th St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
(late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
d78 PITTSBURGH.

MACK'S INJECTORS!
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed to Work Perfectly.
Now being used instead of Pumps on Locomotives.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AND WOOD STREETS.
d21

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.
SPRING
WILLIAM SEMPLE.
NEW
Spring Dress Goods!
SUBSTANTIAL BARGAINS.

At 8c, beautiful Spring Plaids, usually 12½c.
At 10c, choice line new Spring Plaids.
At 12½c, Camel's-hair Plaids for Spring, worth 18¾c.
At 12½c, Sateen Striped Alpacas—an extra bargain.
At 15c, new and choice Spring Plaids.
At 18¾c, Spring Plaids, all new styles.
At 12½c, choice light and dark figured Lawns.
At 15c, extra fine light and dark figured Lawns.
At 18¾c, all the newest shades in Colored Alpacas.
At 25c, very fine assortment Plain and Plaid Goods
At 30c, fine Plaid Spring Saltings.
At 35c, extra value in Plaid Spring Delieges.
At 37½c, all-wool Plain Centennial Suitings.
At 35 and 40c, fine Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, fine Plain and Plaid Silk Pongees.
At 50c, select assortment new Spring Goods.
At 18¾ to 50c, best possible value in Black Alpacas
At 62½c to $1, very fine pure Mohairs.
At 37½c, fine all-wool black Twilled Serges,
At 8, 10 and 12½c, fine black Grenadines.
At 15, 25 and 31c, extra quality in Black Hernani.
At 37½c and upward, bargains in black Hernanis.

A very fine and complete assortment in all the newest shades and black, plain, plaid and striped

Grenadines and Balzarines

at very low prices. Fine Wool Nets and Crepe De Chene. We have just opened a large line of colored and

Black Cashmeres,

in choicest shades, at special low prices. As usual, our

Silk Department

is complete in black and colored and latest novelties in fancy and mourning Silks, at our usual lowest prices.

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

A. W. ERWIN,
Unsurpassed Attractions!
IN
Spring Dress Goods.
VALUE *That Cannot be excelled in Every Department.*
EVERYTHING NEW!

Buyers of DRESS GOODS will consult their own interest by at least looking through our stock before making their purchases. You can find everything that is new, fashionable, seasonable and desirable in our different departments.

SPECIAL PRICES.

At 10 and 12½c, Plaid and Stripe Poplins.
At 12½c, Camel's Hair Plaids
At 15c, plain, Plaid and Stripe Goods.
At 20c, Large line of New Goods.
At 25c, Damasse Plaid Mohairs.
At 25c, very fine assortment Plain and Plaid Goods
At 35c, Grey and Brown Twilled DeBege,
At 25c, Silk and Wool Stripe.
At 31c, Large assortment of Dress Goods,
At 37½c, Silk and Wool Plaids,
At 37½c, Damasse and Arabasque Suitings,
At 45c, Fine Silk Pongees.
At 50c, Plain Pongees, pure Silk Chain.
At 50c, Best quality Damasse Plaids.
At 35c, Best quality All-wool DeBege.
Stock is always full and complete. New Goods received every day. Prices always as low as the lowest. A magnificent assortment to select from.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
N. B.—Over one hundred styles of Overdresses and Suits at from $2 to $20 each. One of the finest exhibitions of Suits ever shown in this market.

INSURANCE.
ÆTNA
INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $14,500,000.
JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS
(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 68
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,000 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.
Claims not due and unadjusted $ 246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.
WESTERN INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer,	Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	John Wilson,
Philip Reymer,	John B. Jackson,
	H. Sellers McKee.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager,	James Graham,
L. Walter,	Geo. W. Kyan,
W. W. Patrick,	Jas. P. Brewer,
C. G. Reyer,	Jacob J. Aaron,
J. C. Lappe,	J. C. Fleiner,
Jacob Painter,	J. S. Reymer.
Thomas Mellon,	
C. YEAGER, President.	L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.	THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
JAS. S. MCCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey,	Geo. W. Cochran,
Hay'd'n Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin,
E. L. Fahnestock.	John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
SATURDAY,
WILLIAM SEMPLE.
NEW
Shawls, Suits, Sacques.
POPULAR PRICES.
LARGE OPENING OF
Ladies' Linen Suits and Overdresses,
in plain and embroidered. Ladies' White Suits in all styles. Ladies' Calico and Percale Suits. Ladies' Black Alpacas and Cashmere Suits. Ladies' Colored Suits in all materials, at the lowest prices.

New Cashmere and Silk Sacques.
New striped, checked and barred Shawls.
At 12½c, 36-inch White Corded Pique, a bargain.
At 18¾c, insertion striped Pique, a special bargain.
Large assortment of all kinds of

White Goods,

Full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin

Underwear.

great variety of styles. Ladies' white and colored

Fancy Skirts for Spring.

Every kind of made-up goods in Calico, Percale and White Goods for ladies, misses, boys and children, at lowest prices. A beautiful line of

Lace Curtains,

by the yard, Lace Curtains by the pair in

White or Ecru,

Lace Curtains in sets, in white or ecru, and a choice assortment of

Swiss Curtains and Blinds,

with applique centers, at very low prices.

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Gents' Furnishing Department
RETAIL STORES,
Jos. Horne & Co.
Attention is directed to the following lines of Goods for Men's Wear:
FINE WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,
Plaited and Shield Bosoms, in a variety of styles, open back or front.
FINE WHITE DRESS SHIRTS made with closed neck-band, in front, bosom open down to second eyelet hole, and open back.
We sell a fine Cloth Shirt, made of Wamsutta Muslin, at $2.00. Also, an UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT, made of Wamsutta Muslin, and twenty-hundred Linen front, finished complete, for $1.50.
FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
Fancy Percale Shirts, many styles,
Night Shirts,
Gentlemens' Boys' Fine White and Fancy Shirts,
Men and Boys' Summer Merino, Gossamer and Gauze
Shirts and Drawers
In all Grades.
White Light Weight Flannel Shirts and Drawers,
Scarlet Light Weight Flannel Shirts,
Silk Shirts and Drawers at lowest figures.
Jean Drawers from 75c up.
Fancy Half Hose, in a great variety of styles, in Cotton, Cashmere and Merino.
British Cotton Half-Hose, from 20c per pair up.
Lisle Thread and Silk Half Hose.
Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
Plain, White and Fancy Borders,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Newest Styles.
Latest Novelties in
LINEN COLLARS,
Turndown and standing.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, &c.
Newest styles Neckwear.
Lisle Thread Gloves,
Silk Gloves.
Dueskin, Dogskin and
KID GLOVES,
Plain and Heavy Stitched Back.
Open Saturday night till 9:30 o'clock.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

HARDWARE.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

HOTELS.
SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL,
CORNER
Seventh Ave. and Liberty St.
H. W. Kanaga & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Will open for the reception of Guests on or about APRIL 15, 1875.

JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.

PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germani Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. B. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 2, 1876.

There was nothing remarkable in the finance market yesterday. The same general characteristics attended business at the banks as during a few days past. A fair supply of funds, and a moderate demand for discounts, which are cheerfully met, where the paper is acceptable, constitutes the situation.

The real estate market shows more of life than has been known for a long time. The luxury of an auction sale of lots was indulged a short time since by one of the real estate corporations of our city, and the prices realized were beyond expectation. There will be a large amount of building this summer, but at very low rates to the contractors. This in itself is not a favorable sign, but it represents the situation.

Considerable and continued activity in oil shipments still continues, making this our best season for a long time. This is a consoling fact, as it affects favorably our barrel and acid manufacturing and gives employ to a larger list of workmen.

Robinson Bros. Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1865—coupons	122¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾	10-40's	118
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	126½
" 1865	118¾	New 5 per cents	112¾
" 1867	119	10-40's—coupons	115¾
" 5-20's 1867	121¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	112	Ohio & Mississippi	16¼
Erie	14⅞	Union Pacific	65
L. S	94½	Toledo & Wabash	15
C. C. & I. C	4⅜	Harlem	136½
St. Paul	38	Adams Express	108
Do. Pref	64	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	93⅞	U. S. Express	68½
Pa. Central	80⅝	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85
North Western	64	Quicksilver	37
Do. Pref	88¾	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island	104	Hannibal & St. Jo	14¼
Cleve. & Pitts	93⅞	Panama	126
Pacific Mail	20⅜	Iron Mountain	18¼
Western Union Tel	84½		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (Ls)	54	Cen. Trans (Bl)	47¼
Reading (S)	44⅜	Empire Dc (B)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	103⅞	U. Cos. of N. J. Scrip (B)	103⅛
Oil Creek (S)	11	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	84
Lehigh Valley (A)	57⅜	North Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, May 1, 1876.

Money closed easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $271,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $680,000. The clearings were $22,660,000. Sterling was strong at 487¾@489¾. Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 112⅝. The carrying rates were flat and 1 to 4. Governments were steady. National bonds active, dull. State securities were quiet. The week opened with renewed depression on the Stock Exchange, and during the morning there was a further decline in values. The decline downward was assisted by reports that the New York Central had refused to accept the proposition of the other trunk lines for a restoration of the old tariff on freights, and this was construed as meaning a positive war between passenger and freight rates in the future. Conflicting reports about Commodore Vanderbilt's health also had an influence on the market. The greatest decline was in New York Central, which, after remaining firm for some time past at 111 and above, suddenly declined to 108 on a much larger business than usual. This decline in Central exercised an unsettling influence on the general share list. Lake Shore followed with a decline from 73⅜ to 72⅝. North Western from 41 to 40, Michigan Central from 49¾ to 48¾, and Western Union from 64¾ to 63⅜. Towards one o'clock a steadier feeling set in, and New York Central suddenly advanced from 108 to 112¾, which stiffened the whole market. During the last hour the market was firmer and prices generally advanced, and the final sales there was a reaction in some cases of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. The transactions aggregated 145,000 shares, of which 7,500 were Pacific Mail, 31,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwestern, 13,000 St. Pauls, 18,000 Erie, 56,000 New York Central, 5,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Central, and 13,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65, 114¾ ex.; do '65 new, 119; do of '67, 121½; do of '68, 122; new 5s, 117¾ ex.; 10-40s, 118; do preferred, 118¾; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 104¾; Virginia 6s, new, 34; do old, 34; Tennessee, old, 42¾; do new, 40¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 64¼; Quicksilver, 16; do preferred, 21½; Pacific Mail, 20⅜; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 7; Adams Express, 100; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, 92¾ Express, 85¾; American Express, 62; United States Express, 69; New York Central, 112; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 32; Harlem, 136½; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 49¾; Panama, 126; Union Pacific, 64¼; Lake Shore, 73⅛; Illinois Central, 94½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94; Northwestern common, 40½; do preferred, 88¾; C. C. C. & I., 4¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 99; Morris & Essex, 99; Rock Island, 104¼; St. Paul, 39; do preferred, 63½; Toledo & Wabash, 15; Fort Wayne, 102; Ohio & Mississippi, 16; Terre Haute, 103½; preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 96; preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 16; Dubuque & Lackawanna, 109½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18; Missouri Pacific, 18¾; Kansas & Texas, 14; Kansas Central, 3¾@4; Burlington & Quincy, 117; Hannibal & St. Jos, 14¾; Central Pacific, 106¾; Union, 104½; Grant, 100; Sinking Fund, 91¾.

LONDON, May 1.—Consols: 95 7-16; 5-20s of '65, 102¾; do of '67, 105½; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 101; Erie, 12; preferred, 21.

PARIS, May 1.—Bonnes 104f 80c.

FRANKFORT, May 1.—United States new 5s, 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 1, 1876.

The most encouraging feature we have to report is, that nearly all our leading manufacturing lines are getting to better shape; associations composed of nearly all the principal firms, not only hereabouts but throughout the entire west, have been formed, the object of which is as far as possible to regulate production, fix and maintain a tariff of prices that will afford a fair margin for profit; these organizations were all formed some time since, and we are glad to state they are being faithfully adhered to. As is well known general business hereabouts is very largely dependent upon our manufacturing interests, hence there is better feeling and the outlook is more encouraging; both our merchants and manufacturers are doing a very fair business, and while it is not up to what it was at this particular time, prior to the panic, it is all that can reasonably be expected.

The leading merchandise markets present but little that is really new or important. Flour and Grain are easier; there has been a sharp decline in Wheat, both in the foreign and leading markets of this country, and Corn has also eased up. The filling products continue weak, and prices have further declined, but there is a very fair jobbing trade. In Groceries, business continues fairly active, but the leading staples present no new or important features, excepting that Coffee is reported firmer. Our produce merchants generally report business very dull, but their only important change to note as regards values, is in Eggs an Potatoes, both of which are lower.

The weather continues very favorable for vegetation, and farmers in this section of the country, are reported further ahead with their spring work than they were this time last year. There was a heavy frost last night, but it is hoped that it did no particular damage.

APPLES.—The bottom, dealers report, has dropped out of the market; there is scarcely any demand, and as they are rotting rapidly, holders are forced to work off their stock as best they can. Selling at $4@4 per bbl for fair to prime, and unsound fruit at $1@2, as to quality and condition.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3½@4c; Refined do., (50 per cent.) 3¾@4c; Pearl ash, 7½@8; Potash, 7c; Nitrate Soda, 2¾@4c; Manganese, 4½c; Arsenic, 5c; Flour Spar, 2@2½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything; some are affected by the hard times. X @ ₱ bbl to the city and ₱ to country; XX ₱16; India ₱11. half bbls in proportion.

APPLE BUTTER—40@45c ₱ gall.

BAGGING—Amoskeag, American (two bushel) and other similar standard brands 27 to 30c by the 100. Penn Mill, 30 cts, 8 per cent off, 30 days.

BEESWAX—In light supply and steady at 30c ₱ lb in lots, and 35c in a jobbing way.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No 1	$16 00 ₱ thousand
No 2 do	12 00 do
No 1 Painted	24 00 do
Toy Painted	12 50 do

BROOMS—The demand is good, with no change in prices. Quotations for "Union factory" are as follows:

No 9 common Brooms	$1,85
No 3 Hurl	2,00
No 4 Hurl	2,75
No 5 Hurl	3,00
No 4 Hurl	3,25
No 3 carpet	3,50
No 4 carpet	4,00
Fancy Parlor	4,50
Railroad	2,25@3,00
Stock Brush (48)	—
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1,00@1,50 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1,00@1,50 "

BROOM CORN—No. 1 hurl, 2½@3½c; No. 2 do, 2@2½c; choice green brush that will work up, 4¾@5, according to quality; choice medium, 3¾@4c; fair, 3½@3¾c; inferior, 2½@3c.

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	₱ 06	5	₱ 50
1¼	07	5½	60
2	13	6	70
2½	24	7	80
3	30	8	90
3½	36	10	1 14
4	42	12	1 36
4½	48	14	1 62

Discount 15 to 20 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BUTTER—Is arriving freely with only a moderate demand. Fine dairy rolls quotable at 28@30c; choice, 25@27, with prime central and southern Ohio selling at 20@22c; Dairy and Western Reserve only are attracting attention, other grades are neglected. Our market generally lacks animation, and where there is any accumulation of stock, dealers show a disposition to force it off at the best price obtainable, as fine 'grass' Butter will soon be plenty and the quality now coming in will be unsaleable when the new yellow is offered.

BEANS—Continue to drag at $1,10 in lots, and $1,15 to 1,20 in a small way. The stock is ample to supply our market for the balance of the season.

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand, but prices have undergone little or no change recently.

2 ₱ Blackberries	$2 50	2 ₱ Bartlett Pears	$2 00
2 ₱ Blueberries	2 00	2 ₱ Common Pears	2 00
2 ₱ White Cherries	2 75	2 ₱ Pine Apple	2 00
2 ₱ Red Cherries	2 00	2 ₱ Quinces	2 00
2 ₱ Gooseberries	1 50	2 ₱ Raspberries	2 75
2 ₱ Green Gages	2 00	2 ₱ Strawberries	2 00
2 ₱ Egg Plums	2 00	2 ₱ Lima Beans	2 00
2 ₱ Damson Plums	2 50	2 ₱ String Beans	1 50
2 ₱ Peaches	1 75	2 ₱ Winslows Corn	2 25
2 ₱ Peaches	2 25	2 ₱ Peas	2 25
2 ₱ pie Peaches	1 60	2 ₱ Tomatoes	1 65

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is not much life to this branch of business, and rates, which will be found annexed, have undergone no change.

MANILLA ROPE.

⅝ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts, per lb
½ "	15¼ "
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14½ "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine	16½ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¾ cts, per lb
" " Bolt Rope Yarns	16¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

⅝ inch diameter and upward	10¾ cts, per lb
½ "	11¾ "
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine	10½ "

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

⅝ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts, per lb
½ "	11¾ "
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay twine	11¾ "
Tarred lath twine	10¾ "

COAL AND COKE.—Coal is quotable at 4½c ₱ bu in wood lots delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh, or in boats. Coke continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted; $2,40@2,50 per ton delivered here.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry, prices, however, are fully maintained; $14@15 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—New Cheese is coming forward freely, but as yet it is selling about as fast as it arrives, and with no accumulation of stock prices are still maintained; prime new quoted at 12@12½. Old stock is in light supply and commanding full prices; prime old Ohio, 13¼@14c; do. New York, 14½@15c. The export trade has been comparatively light recently.

COOPERAGE—Oil Barrel cooperage firm, with very little offering; the demand is fair. Best matched staves, $32; staves alone, $31; Heading, $42; Oil Barrels continue dull, but unchanged; countries $1,15; city make, $1,20.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: White Lime—Cleveland and Fremont, $1,60 at,.75 ₱ bbl; Ohio, $1,80@1,85. Cement—Rosendale $3,00 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $2,00@2,25; Louisville, $2,00@2,25; New Lisbon, $2,25@2,75; Portland, $6,50@7,50. Plaster—French's Selected, $4@4,25; New York, $3,50@3,75; Michigan, $3,50@3,75. Land Plaster, $5,00 ₱ ton. Whites Sand, $1,50@1,75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is more inquired for, and the stocks are being rapidly reduced. We quote choice N. Y. State Apples at 10@10¼c ₱ ₱: prime, 9¼@10; Peaches, 11¾@12c for prime halves. Blackberries, 12¾c. Pitted Cherries, 23@28c. Raspberries, 20@30c.

EGGS—The market is well supplied and dull, but commission men generally are inclined to the belief that prices will go no lower; 14c was regarded as the ruling price to-day, although we did hear of some few sales at 15c.

FLOUR—The market is easier in sympathy with Wheat, and dealers report that the demand is not as brisk as it was a few weeks ago, although there has been no quotable decline in good stock as yet, and notwithstanding the outlook at the present writing points in the opposite direction, some well informed dealers incline to the belief that good winter wheats are destined to hold their own, as the stock is light and the demand is chiefly for flour of this kind. It will be remembered that good, sound winter wheat is not much, if any, cheaper, and as it is in light supply, and millers anxious to keep up the standard of their flour dare not use poor stock, prices for this particular grade of Wheat are still maintained, and as long as the raw article keeps up, it is not reasonable to expect any depreciation in the product. If spring wheat flours should decline much they might, and no doubt would, supplant winter wheats to a considerable extent, and in that event by decreasing the consumption bring about a decline, and this is not improbable. However, the general outlook at the present writing is, not favorable to higher range of prices; on the contrary, the indications generally point in the opposite direction. Following are the current rates for jobbing way:

Spring wheat flours,	$6,25@6,50 for fair to good,
and	$6,75 for choice. (Minnesota will command $7,50
	$7; ambers, 7,25@7,50; fancy white wheat and pat-
ent process	$8,75@9,50. Rye Flour, 4,75@5.

FISH—There is a fair trade, but no recent change in prices. We quote:

Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel		$34 00	₱ bbl.
No 1	do	32 00	do
Ex No 1 Shore	do	28 00	do
No 1 Shore	do	25 00	do
Ex No 1 Bay	do	20 00	do
No 1 Bay	do	18 00	do
Ex No 2	do	16 00	do
Large No 3	do	12 50	do
Split Tailor Herring		3 00	do
Split Shore Herring		6 25@ 6 50	do
White fish		5 75	₱ hf bbl
Lake Herring		5 75	do
Large Georges Codfish		6½c	₱ ₱
Medium do	do	6	do
Boneless Codfish		7	do
Halibut		12 50	do
No 1 Herring		6c	₱ box
Scaled	do	30c	do
Smoked Hoster Herring		$1 75	do

FEATHERS—Sales of choice at 57@58c.

GRAIN—The market gives signs [illegible]

[illegible] reported 38 head of fair to prime butcher stock at 4¼@4½c.

Gorsen & Zengler reported 66 head of fair to extra butcher stock at 4¼@4½c.

S. Moushine reported 1 car of fair to prime butcher stock at 4¼@4½c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 19 extra butcher cattle to L. Smith, of Kittanning, at 4½c; also about 100 head at 4¼@4½c for butcher cattle, and 4½c for stockers.

Holmes, Laffery & Co. reported 4 cars from Indianapolis, and 2 cars from Chicago, at 4,90@5c.

Carr & Jaremy, 1 car of good to prime butcher cattle at 4,25@4,50c.

A. Greenwald sold 2 cars fair to prime butcher stock at 4@4½c.

SHEEP.

The supply was the largest we have had to report for several months, and the market was generally reported dull and lower, with some few left over unsold. Wooded Sheep sold at from 5¼@5¾ for fair to good clipped at 4,25@5,65, according to quality. Lambs quotable at $2,50@4 per head, according to size and quality. F. Sheltemantle and M. Flinner, of Butler Co., (Penna.,) reported having sold 600 head of fair to good, and 648,65 for clipped. J. F. Neeley also sold 74 head of wooled, for Ed. Jackson, of Washington Co., (Penna.,) at 6½; Wm. Werns, sold 30 head wooled at 5,65@5,90; Gus. Fahrien, 78 clipped at 4¾@5¼. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

P. Sheltemantle..Pa	160
G. Hamerly	26
W. Jackson	30
G. Jardine	45
G. Fahrien	78
Total	439
M. Flinner	Penna 60
R. McGaslin	do 71
Ed. Jackson	do 74
W. Wernz	Ohio 30

HOGS.

The demand was a little more active to-day, possibly in consequence of the cool weather, but there was no improvement in prices. Sales were reported at 5@5¾ for butcher hogs, and 7¼@7¾ for stockers, with more inquiry for the former than the latter.

VEAL CALVES.

Are coming in more freely, and prices are weaker and drooping. F. Hector & Co. reported having retailed 113 head during the week at $3 per head to 6cts, per lb., R. McGaslin sold 5 to-day at 5¾ cts per lb. and D. Robinson 4 at $4@5 per head. Many of the butchers, we understand, have instructed their pedlars to buy lower; they (the butchers), do not want to pay more than 5cts. delivereable at the depot here.

FRESH COWS.

There were about 25 on sale to-day, and as usual, the most of them were rather in point of quality; the market was generally reported unsatisfactory, although good milkers continue to bring fully prices. Sales reported—D. Newell, 3 for $140; W. Stakely, 2 for $105; P. Sheltmantle, 1 at $54@45 each; M. Flinner, 2 at $47 each; D. Robinson, 2 for $92; W. Wernz, of Ohio, wholesaled 3 at $48 each.

Boston Wool Market.

So far as prices are concerned there is no improvement noticed in the wool market. The sales will aggregate about 100,000 ₱s more than last week. Manufacturers continue to purchase as wanted, and there appears no prospect of a favorable change in prices. New California wools are arriving, but, as was anticipated, are netting a loss to shippers. Fleece wools have been sold lower than last week. The stock of fine fleece is reported light, and X's and above are reported firm. Pulled wools are very dull. Loose from country wagons $17@22, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—Quotable at $3,75@4 ₱ bbl.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6½@ 7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7½@ 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	9 @ 9½
Green Salted Calf	9 @11
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7
Green Butcher Calf	10

LEATHER—General trade is rather quiet in this article. Harness in fair demand. Upper very dull. Calf, Sole, Rough Leather of choice quality scarce. Red Sole unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0,31@ 0,36
Oak Sole, city	0,34@ 0,40
Hemlock, B. A. heavy and mid	0,29@ 0,31
Red Sole, Gronoco	0,28@ 0,30
Red Sole, Good Gid	0,23@ 0,27
Oak, Rough	0,24@ 0,28
Harness, city oak	0,35@ 0,38
Harness, country	0,30@ 0,35
Harness, No. 2 and common	0,26@ 0,32
Fair Skirting	0,40@ 0,43
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	84,00@86,00
Belt Leather	0,40@ 0,44
Finished Calf	0,90@ 1,25
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0,16@ 0,22
Finished Kips	0,80@ 0,90

MILL FEED—Continues quiet, with a supply fully equal to present requirements; no recent change in prices. Bran, $15@15 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at $1,70@1,75 in gallon jugs; and $1@1,10 in kegs and bbls. Maple Sugar 10@11.

ONIONS—In good supply and dull; selling at $1 at,50 ₱ bbl. Onion Sets exceedingly dull; considerable stock on the market, and little or no demand.

OILS—Lard oils are a shade easier, under the decline in Lard. Extra, $1,09@1,12; No. 1, 85@88c; No. 2, 72@75c. Miners Oil, 62@65c. Linseed Oil, 58@60c. Carbon quoted at 12@12½ cents ₱ gallon for standard brands.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 65@75c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The market has been overstocked since the date of our last review, and with a light demand and general anxiety to sell, prices are weak and lower; we now quote at 25@30c ₱ bushel on track and 30@35 in a small way, from store. The indications are that prices will rule low during the balance of the season, as the supply is large, unusually so, and new crop have already put in an appearance.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued fair jobbing trade, but the market is weak, in sympathy with the advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, and the indications at the present writing are favorable for a further decline. Following are the current jobbing rates.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	tierces, per bl	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Do, half barrels	15¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	19¾	Do, buckets	15¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Su- gar Cured, o'l	15	Lard Ref'd for sum- mer use—In tres	14¾
Beef Tongues, ₱ C. per doz	₱6¾	Do ½ bbls	15
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do, 5 lb cadies	15½
Rib Sides	—	Do, 3 lb pails	16
Short Rib Sides	13¾	Do, 5 lb do	16¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Do, 3 lb pails	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23,50	Do, 5 lb do	17¾
Family Mess Pork	25,50	Ham Sausage	9
Short Cut	23,50		
Lard, Prime Leaf	12		

TEA-NUTS—Choice white, 7 to 7½; Fair, 6¼ to 6¾; Choice red, 5¾ to 6¼; Fair do, 5 to 5¾.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in light supply, but there is not much call for it; quotable at $10,25@10,50 ₱ bu. Timothy Seed unchanged, but firm; $2,75@3.

TALLOW—Steady at 5@5½c ₱ lb for prime country rendered, and 8¾@9c for choice city rendered.

WHITE LEAD—Is reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in assorted kegs, 10½c ₱ lb by the ton; in 25 lb tin cans, 11@12¾ ₱ lb—the latter 12c.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade is only fair, but prices are very firm; discounts quoted at 10 ₱ cent. off western list for car load lots, and 45 for smaller lots. Following are the western card rates:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—DOUBLE STRENGTH.

	24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
9 by 8 to 7 by 9		$ 2 75	₱ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$3 75	4 25	7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50	7 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75	7 50
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25	8 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		5 50	8 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00	9 50
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		6 50	10 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		7 00	11 25
15 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50	12 00
26 by 36 to 30 by 54		9 00	14 00
28 by 48 to 30 by 50		9 00	15 00
28 by 52 to 30 by 54			16 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			17 50
24 by 58 to 33 by 60			20 00
36 by 50 to 40 by 60			22 50

WOODEN WARE—Shows a steady movement, without any change in prices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	₱ 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No 2 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 40
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 15
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75
Common do	2 50
Clothes Pins—₱ box	.90c@$1,25

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 1, 1876.

It is but proper to state that of the 82 head reported, 170 head were stockers, bought in Chicago, for stock growers in the adjoining country, so that there were but 672 butcher cattle on sale, against 620 last Monday. The average quality was fully up to that of last week, and while the supply of strictly choice beeves was small, the offerings of all grades were equal to the demand, and the market was generally reported draggy at about last week's prices. Chicago continues to be the main source of supply, and dealers complain that prices are kept up so high there, under the influence of an active competition, that the little profit there is in the trade is made in the purchase of cattle, and not in selling. Following are the current jobbing rates:

Extra	$5,00@5,25
Good to choice	4,75@5,00
Fair to good	4,50@4,75
Common to fair	4,00@4,50
Stockers	3,50@4,00
Fat Cows	3,00@3,50
Veal Calves	5 @6
Hogs	5 @5¾
Sheep	4,25@5,65

Sales were made to-day at 5¼@5¾c for prime to extra; 4¾@5 for medium to good, and 3¾@4 for common to fair. Good 800@1,000 stockers were quoted at 4@4¼, while is more than butchers are willing to pay for the same grade of cattle; there is less difference now between stockers and fat cattle than there has been for many years, and it is evident that there will have to be a change one way or the other before long, the former will have to decline or the latter advance.

Many of the butchers continue to buy at East Liberty, hence there are not as many cattle wanted in Allegheny as formerly. It is intimated that by the time the butchers are through in Central with eastern buyers once or twice, that they will be glad to return to their old stamping ground again.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Arnold & A.	Chicago	38	Wood, Mc.
Brunswick, Mo.		8	Cairo, Ill.
Cairo, Ill.		36	Cincinnati, O.
Cincinnati, O.		19	Confluence, Pa.
Confluence, Pa.		3	Davenport, Iowa
Davenport, Iowa		11	Dubuque, Iowa
Dubuque, Iowa		12	Evansville, Ind.
Evansville, Ind.		15	Freeport, Pa.
Freeport, Pa.		7	Helena, Ark.
Helena, Ark.		63	Hermann, Mo.
Hermann, Mo.		12	Jeffersonville, Mo.
Jeffersonville, Mo.		11	Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.		11	Keokuk, Iowa
Keokuk, Iowa		13	Leavenworth, Ks.
Leavenworth, Ks.		19	Le Claire, Iowa
Le Claire, Iowa		9	Lexington, Mo.
Lexington, Mo.		29	Decatur
Decatur		5	Little Rock, Ark.
Little Rock, Ark.		8	Louisville, Ky.
Louisville, Ky.		6	Marietta, O.
Marietta, O.		10	Memphis, Tenn.
Memphis, Tenn.		26	Morgan's, W'v'a
Morgan's, W'v'a		2	New Geneva, Pa.
New Geneva, Pa.		4	Oil City, Pa.
Oil City, Pa.		1	Omaha, Neb.
Omaha, Neb.		7	Paducah, Ky.
Paducah, Ky.		24	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.		8	Plattsmouth, Neb
Plattsmouth, Neb		4	Shreveport, La.
Shreveport, La.		20	St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Joseph, Mo.		1	St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.		26	Vicksburg, Miss.
Vicksburg, Miss.		44	Chattanooga, Tenn
Chattanooga, Tenn		5	Johnsonville		6

Wood, Weather.			
Fair.	4	2	+1
Cloudy.	3	3	SE.
Cloudy.	36	2	+11
Fair.	4	4	+4
Clear.	2	6	NW
Cloudy.	2	6	NE
Cloudy.	12	2	11
Cloudy.	2	2	2
Cloudy.	7	3	3
Cloudy.	6	4	11
Lt. Rain	4	1	N
Cloudy.	1	10	NE
Cloudy.	4	3	5
Cloudy.	3	4	NE
Fair.	2	4	NE
Hy. Rain	12	2	NE
Hy. Rain	15	5	SE
Cloudy.	2	8	SE
Cloudy.	6	8	S
Clear.	2	6	NE
Clear.	2	4	NE
Clear.	4	16	NW
Fair.	4	10	W
Cloudy.	2	4	W
Lt. Rain	6	4	N
Cloudy.	4	1	N
Lt. Rain	11	6	NW
Cloudy.	4	9	NE
Lt. Rain	4	2	NE
Cloudy.	2	4	NW
Clear.	2	16	NW
Fair.	4	10	W
Clear

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M. are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling, followed by rising barometer, colder, easterly winds, backing to northerly, threatening and rainy weather, clearing away to-night.

April Police Business.

Harry Metzgar, clerk to the Mayor, reports the following arrests throughout the entire city last month, and the disposition made of the prisoners: Arrested—For drunkenness, 299; disorderly conduct, 345; vagrancy, 44; suspicious persons, 25; court charges, 12; violating ordinances, 38; total, 763. The cases were disposed of thus: Paid fines, 306; committed to jail, 205; committed to Workhouse, 81; held for court, 19; discharged, 149; not disposed of, 1; returned to jail, 1; returned to Johnstown, 3; total, 763. The cash receipts were: Fines and forfeitures, $1,325 50; police fees, $247 10; commitment receipts, $314; dramatic license, $85; total, $1,971 60.

DIDN'T GET OFF.

A Trip to Europe Deferred Indefinitely.

Yesterday Miss A. Milener made information before 'Squire Kreuter charging J. Simpson with seduction under promise of marriage. Both parties reside in Turtle Creek, this county, and officer Geo. Rothleder is searching for the defendant learned that he had started for Europe on the Atlantic Express. He immediately telegraphed to Greensburg to have him arrested there on the arrival of the train. This was done, but Simpson having some knowledge of law, applied to Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and being brought before the Judge was discharged after five minutes' wait. Just as he was coming down the Court House steps officer Rothleder met him, took him in custody, and brought him to the city, and he remains a boarder to-day. He had purchased his ticket for Europe, and exchanged his money into gold for the trip. Both parties are quite respectably connected.

THE CASE OF CHIEF ROSS.

The Committee of Investigation Fail to Report on Charges Against Him—The Mayor Accords Him Determination to Retain the Chief in Office.

At the meeting of the Allegheny Police Committee last night, the sub-committee which had under consideration the charges against Chief Ross reported that they had interviewed a great many people, who were said to be acquainted with instances of carelessness, or worse, on the part of the Chief, but that they had been unsuccessful in an effort to obtain corroboration of the rumors, the persons visited refusing to give any information unless they were sworn. They referred to the great number of burglaries, and attempted burglaries, that had been committed during a recent period of two months, and finally they alleged that the Chief had received $28 for compromising a liquor case, in which one Callahan was the defendant.

Replying to the report the Chief said that in every case where there had been a robbery or an attempt at one, the victim had been visited by himself, or some other member of the force, and he averred positively that there had been any neglect of duty on his part. The $28, which was paid to him by Callaghan, was collected by him for witness' fees, and was handed over to the Public Prosecutor.

The Mayor said that the charges against the Chief had not been proven, and, therefore, he would not dismiss him. Then the matter dropped.

NOT POISONED.

The Cause of the Death of Policeman Cromley.

An evening paper of date of yesterday states that the physician who attended Policeman Cromley gave it as his opinion that there was unmistakable evidence that he had been poisoned, and in consequence of such opinion a post-mortem examination would be held on his body. It was also rumored on the street that Officer Cromley since his death had become frightfully disfigured as a result of the poison. To ascertain the truth or falsity of these statements a reporter of the GAZETTE last evening called at the residence of officer Cromley's sister and made enquiries upon the subject. He learned that owing to Cromley's sudden death there was some suspicion that he was poisoned, and therefore on Sunday morning Drs. Benham, McCann and Snively held a *post mortem* examination. As a result of such examination they were unanimously of the opinion that death was caused by cholera morbus and heart disease. The decease-d was afflicted with heart disease, and the sudden and violent attack of cholera morbus induced a fatal attack of the complaint. Cromley would have been twenty-three years of age in a month or two, and was to have been married to a very estimable young lady in June. He resided at No. 82 Second avenue His funeral will take place to-morrow, and it is expected that a large portion of the police force of the city will accompany the remains to their last resting place, as Cromley was a very efficient and much respected officer.

OPPOSITION GAS.

Progress of the Consolidated Company—Annual Meeting of Stockholders Yesterday—Officers and Directors Elected.

The stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the office on Penn avenue, Mr. C. L. Goehring presiding. The fourth annual report of the President and Board of Directors was submitted by the chair. The quantity of gas manufactured during the past year was 65,876,400 cubic feet, being an increase of 6,631,300 feet over the previous year. The consumption from October to April showed a daily average of 360,000 feet, and the directors are pleased to report that the consumption is rapidly increasing. It is in contemplation to extend the mains in Lawrenceville and through other parts of the city during the coming season, thus increasing the consumption. The report further says that a great saving has been effected in all the products used in the manufacture of gas at the new works, owing to the introduction of improved machinery, the more perfect system of purification, and the enlarged capacity, which has enabled the company to supply a purer and more uniform light than that formerly made. By the daily tests which are now made the gas is shown to be above the standard, being eighteen and a half candle power, or two and a half candles greater in illuminating power than the gas manufactured from coal. The new issue of stock to the amount of $30,000, has been received in small amounts, which the Board are assured will be taken in a day or two. Consequently they have an amount of money in the treasury sufficient to pay off the net floating indebtedness, and make the contemplated extension of mains in different parts of the city. When the report had been read an election was held for officers and Board of Directors. It resulted as follows: President—Wm. Graham. Treasurer—D'Arcy E. Boulton. Directors—Wm. Frew, Calvin Wells, Robert Pitcairn, J. C. Lange and H. M. Bennett. The meeting then adjourned.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

Market and City Property Affairs Considered Last Night.

The Market Committee met last night in Municipal Hall. A pair of sub-committees were appointed, one to prepare rules for the government of the Diamond market, and the other to wait on the Mayor and request him to station a policeman at the South Side market on Saturday evening and such other evenings as may be necessary. Salisbury Hall, in the South Side market, was rented for $50 to the Grace Lutheran church for three nights. The Controller was directed to advertise for proposals to lay sidewalks in front of the property that belongs to the city on Miltenberger street. New bids were ordered to be invited for paving the west side of the Diamond square. Mr. Foley made an effort to have all bids for Vulcanite pavement excluded, but his motion to that effect was lost. Mr. Musgrave resigned the chairmanship of the committee, and Mr. Jacob Schwarm was elected to the vacancy. Superintendent Caskey reported the following receipts and expenditures last month:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Diamond Market	$4,297 12	$579 08
South Side "	471 37	292 50
Fifth Ave. "	126 25	73 45
Fifth Ward "	19 75	25 00
Total	$4 914 49	$970 03

A meeting of the City Property Committee was also held last night. Henry Beyerley, of Etna, got the contract for supplying ice during the summer to the offices in City Hall at fifty-four cents per one hundred pounds. The contract for supplying coal to Municipal Hall, the Central Station, Diamond and South Side markets, and Thirtieth ward station, was awarded to the Castle Shannon Coal Company at $6 94 per one hundred bushels; the same company is to furnish coal for $7 40 per one hundred bushels to the Fifth avenue market, and the Twelfth and Twenty-fifth ward police stations. Westergill & Gormley are to do the coaling for the Thirty-sixth ward station at $6.75 per one hundred bushels. The coal supply for the remaining station houses was referred to the City Hall Committee. The Second Avenue Park Committee was given permission to expend $125 in beautifying that locality.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

Removal.

M. T. HECKERT,
Merchant Tailor,
Has removed from
No. 61 North Diamond street, to
136 FEDERAL STREET.

Canopy Top
and plain top children's carriages, at less prices than are offered by any other house in the city. Call at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s 176 and 178 Wood street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U S District Court.
(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

The May term of the United States District Court opened yesterday. A quorum of the Grand Jurors did not answer to their names, and those present were relieved until this morning.

The case of United States vs. Fred Aims and Charles Moore, indicted for a violation of the Civil Rights law in refusing admission to Trimble's Varieties to a colored person, was called up, but on motion of defendant's counsel, was postponed until to-day.

Patrick Gilbert, indicted for retailing liquor without paying special tax, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and to undergo thirty days' imprisonment in the Jefferson county jail.

The Gibbs & Sterrett Manufacturing Company presented a petition asking for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Peter Grace, of Millerstown, Butler county. The usual rule was granted.

A restraining order was issued against John H. Gaily et al., and a hearing on a petition for an injunction fixed for the 17th inst.

The Register's report in the case of A. C. Taggart, bankrupt, of Allegheny, in distributing liens, was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

An order was made for the examination of R. F. Milford, bankrupt, of Butler county, before Register Shafer.

In the matter of A. T. Rowand, bankrupt, the resolution of creditors accepting bankrupt's proposition was presented and ordered to be recorded.

Common Pleas No. 1.
(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

Conrad Fisher vs. Michael Burke. Verdict for plaintiff for $56.62.

H. M. Lytle vs. Michael Burke. Defendant confessed judgment for $23.87 and costs of suit.

W. B. Lupton & Co. vs. Wm. Walther. Judgment for plaintiff for $332.64.

The Nation Trust Company, for use of J. A. Bailey vs. Roland H. Smith. Jury out.

S. O. Fawcett vs. The Blair Iron and Steel Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $638.14, subject to decision of Court on a question of law reserved.

Gotlieb Schorr vs. Mary Schorr. Libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

C. J. Smith vs. B. Rafferty et al. Bernard Rafferty appointed guardian *ad litem* of Margaret Gazzia, a minor.

Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson obtained a writ of estrepement against Nicholas P. Frazinger and wife, to restrain waste.

Trial List for To-Day.

Moore vs. Barr et al.
Columbia Insurance Company vs. Miles.
Stockdale vs. Bamm.
McArthur vs. Armstrong.
Bank of Commerce vs. Kountz.
Conwally vs. Schall.
McGill vs. Davison (2).
The Commonwealth vs. McMillan.
The People's Fire Insurance Co. vs. Frankenbach et al.
McNaughton vs. Arnheim.
Elmira Bricker vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Mellon vs. Schoonmaker.
Thorp vs. Same.
The Penn. Railroad Co. vs. Geo. Colhosen & Co.
James vs. Burd.

Common Pleas No. 2.
(*Before Judges Ewing & White.*)

John Hadly vs. F. C. Negley & Co., previously reported. Jury out.

Patrick Doyle vs. John Doyle. Defendant confessed judgment for $185 and costs of suit.

Robert Knight vs. Edward Fox. Verdict for plaintiff for $55 38.

Conrad Mendel vs. Henry Long and August Laughlin. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Mills vs. McDonald & Drew.
Gillespie vs. Coleman & Means.
Leister vs. Dry f os et al.
Grassell vs. same.
Murphy vs. The Ft. Pitt Coal Co.
Dravo vs. Cuddy.
City of Allegheny vs. McCreery.
Same vs. Lindsay & McCutcheon.
Crawford vs. Rolfe.
Shafer vs. Sauter.
Welter et al. vs. Thoma.

Criminal Court.
(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

John Griffin was acquitted of a charge of carrying concealed weapons, preferred by D. Burnbaugh.

Alex. Logan and his son Bruce are on trial on a charge of open lewdness and exposure of person. B. T. Wiggins is the prosecutor, and the Logans are next door neighbors. It is claimed by the prosecution that defendants are a great source of annoyance, not only to plaintiffs, but to others, and a number of charges are pending against the family. On the part of the defense a conspiracy to annoy them and deprive them of their liberty is claimed.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Henry Pollett;	A. H. Rowand, (3);
Lain Gallagher;	Frank McCann;
J. Benkert;	John Campbell, Jr.;
P. Welch et al.;	Daniel Kaylor,
G. B. Snelling, (2);	James Kaylor;
Pat Hass;	R. Sirrs et al.
James Grilly;	John Black,
William DeLaney;	F. B. Cobb,
E. Robinson;	Flora Egley;
Jacob Bristle et al.;	Robert Flynn;
Joseph Wagner, (2);	Terrence Mahaffy;
Adam Henry, et ux.;	John August et al.;
Joseph Wagner, (2;)	John M. Ewing.
Frank Morgan et al.;	

Court Broyities.

In compliance with a libel filed in the United States District Court by Michael and George H. Lape against the steamboat J. S. Mercer, yesterday, a process of attachment and monition was issued against the boat.

A BENCH WARRANT was issued several days ago by Judge Ewing for the arrest of A. Bow Sniveley, on a charge preferred against him by John Sniveley. It is on a charge of having sold them some property under misrepresentations. The defendant appeared yesterday and gave bail in $1,000.

A VERDICT was made yesterday by Judge Kirkpatrick for the division of South Fayette township into two election districts. The polls are to be at Collin's mill and Oakdale school house. The decree is subject to exceptions for ten days. Indiana township was similarly divided, the polls to be at Miller's hotel and school house No. 7.

IN the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, Patrick Meehan brought suit against Jacob Augustine, to recover damages for alleged malicious prosecution. The plaintiff alleges that Augustine made an information before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, charging him with false pretenses, but that he never put in an appearance when the time came for the hearing came, and accordingly Meehan was discharged. The plaintiff says that the charge made against him was false, and Augustine knew it when he made it.

IN the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, Messrs. Shiras, Schoyer and Dickson commenced proceedings in ejectment on behalf of James K. Moorhead, John E. Parke, Wm. Coleman, A. S. Nicholson, Thomas M. Marshall, Robt. Woods, S. H. Geyer, S. M. Felton, and Jane M. Dilworth, Thomas C. Fulton and wife, and Robert W. Mackey, against Mary Adair, Daniel Nevin and wife, Theodore H. Nevin and wife, Martha J. Ball, Samuel M. Giesy and wife, Joseph S. Travelli, Fannie Travelli and the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute. The proceedings are for the recovery of the upper part of Smoky Island.

THE present term of the U. S. District Court will last only during this week, as the Circuit Court commences on Monday, and the room must be given up to it. Twenty-three informations in criminal cases are pending, nineteen cases at issue in bankruptcy and objections to discharge, and thirteen suits by assignees. The cases of persons in jail will first be heard, and therefore it is quite likely that the civil rights case against Fred Aims, and the charge of manslaughter against Capt. McClosky and Engineer Kennedy, of the towboat Tigress No. 2 in the killing of John Jones, will go over to the next term.

EDWARD HOUSTON, administrator of the estate of Thomas P. Houston, deceased, yesterday filed a petition in the Quarter Sessions Court, setting forth that the deceased was the prosecutor in a case against Augustus Ford, who is charged with having robbed the deceased of a diamond pin worth $450 and a silver watch worth about $20; that Ford gave bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, and subsequently the bail was forfeited and duly collected by the District Attorney; that neither the deceased nor the petitioner, as administrator, have ever received any compensation for the stolen property. The Court appointed J. S. Cook Commissioner to take testimony, and report upon the facts.

IN the trial of John Griffin in the Criminal Court, yesterday, for the violation of the statute against carrying concealed weapons, Judge Kirkpatrick stated that the doubted the constitutionality of the act since it seemed directly in contradiction of the very proper and humane suggestions of the law which presumed every defendant innocent until proven guilty, and it compelled the defendant to prove affirmatively a negative, to wit, that his intention was not unlawful and malicious. The Judge further said that the view taken by him had been held by the Supreme Court of Georgia, in a recent case by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and by the Court of Appeals in New York. He stated, however, that the undisputed facts in this case would not justify a conviction, and the only question was one of costs. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal, and assessed the costs upon the prosecutor, officer Bumbough.

New Process Flour.

The comfort as well as the health of a family depend very much on the quality of the flour used. Many a family quarrel has been the result of bad flour. But were parties to use the New Process Flour of S. Lindsay, Jr. & Co., No. 157 Liberty street, the bickerings of husband and wife must be few and far between. We know whereof we speak, because we have used it and found it to be of very superior quality, fine, fresh, white and exceedingly well tasted. The housewife who cannot at every baking produce good bread from the New Process Flour should be divorced at once.

Modern Styles.

Parlor, Library and Chamber Suits, of the most beautiful design and finish, at J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

COAL NAVIGATION.

An Important Matter Before the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce—The Superior Advantages and Cheapness of the Youghiogheny Route Exhibited—The Estimated Cost &c.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday held their regular Monday afternoon meeting, Hon. J. K. Moorhead presiding.

Mr. Meyran, from the committee appointed to make arrangements to have stocks sold at the Chamber of Commerce rooms daily during the week, submitted a letter from Mr. T. F. Stewart in which he said he would be willing to undertake the task on such days or day in the week, at 11½ or 12 o'clock, of offering any stocks that might be on his books, as the commission should designate. He also said that he would not be willing to abandon his regular Friday sale at his rooms. Mr. Meyran further reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company, which has heretofore charged the Chamber $1,200 a year for telegrams, had reduced the price one half, making it $600 per annum. Both reports were received and filed, and in the matter of stock sales the committee was continued to perfect negotiations for the object it has in view.

By request Mr. T. P. Roberts read a paper he had prepared in reference to the superiority in point of cheapness of canal over railroad transportation, and which showed the advantages of the Youghiogheny route in the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from Cumberland to Connellsville, over the extension of the James river canal from Buckhannan *via* New river, and through a tunnel under the mountains to the waters of the Greenbriar and Kanawha. Mr. Roberts says that while the trouble of irregular and high rates of freight worries the West, certainly no city in the Union is more oppressed than Pittsburgh for want of cheaper transportation. In various ways it is easy to show the reciprocal relations that should exist between railroads and canals, but the direct and positive advantages of a canal across the mountains should be more specifically dwelt upon. It may be well to remind this Chamber that Pittsburgh has been completely forgotten in the work that has been done towards the furtherance of the construction of a canal across the mountains. The fact that the Ohio is navigable to this point and that the Monongahela is slackwatered above it, and that this city with her products—particularly her coal—gives life and vitality to the commerce of the Mississippi valley, has on account of our own apathy been completely ignored by the advocates of the scheme. The work of construction has actually been begun on the James river and Kanawha route, and the second appropriation of $300,000 for the Kanawha, included with the Rivers and Harbor bill before Congress, is sufficient warning that we should be on the alert to make the advantages of the Pittsburgh route known. Several years ago the State of Virginia agreed to relinquish her rights in the James river and Kanawha canal, which extends from Richmond via Lynchburg to Buckhannan, a distance of 196½ miles, to the general Government, provided the United States would undertake to enlarge it and extend it through the valley of the Great Kanawha river, which enters the Ohio 272 miles below Pittsburgh. The original cost of the James river canal was $10,400,000. It was finished in 1840. It is now the proposed extension of that route, called the Virginia Central water line, that has enlisted such general attention in the West. The canal is to be extended from Buckhannan via New river to the mountain, which will be passed through in a tunnel 7.8 miles long, to the waters of the Green Briar and Kanawha. The entire cost of the work, complete to the mouth of the Kanawha, is variously estimated at from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. The route has been recommended by President Grant to Congress, and considerable progress has been already made in the improvement of the Kanawha, which forms part of the route. The advocates of the route point to the wonderful mineral resources of West Virginia. Undoubtedly she has all the resources claimed, but they are for the most part undeveloped, and the canal part of their route is through out a trackless wilderness. How different is the picture when we come to look at the Youghiogheny route. We have on this route every important or physical advantage claimed for the Virginia line, besides others, not possessed by the latter. Every report made and argument uttered by the advocates of the Trans-Alleghany canals in the Western conventions is equally applicable to our route. Instead of the unimproved Kanawha we have the Monongahela already improved, and giving employment to a tonnage greater than all the rest of the Mississippi Valley combined. Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Wheeling and fifty other minor points are vitally concerned in the proper location of this canal. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal, extending from the National capital to Cumberland, 184 miles, is a complete offset to the James river canal. It cost $12,000,000 and should be a better basis of credit for this route than the Virginia canal is for the other. It is a live canal, for it carries 900,000 tons of coal annually from Cumberland to Washington. To connect it with the Monongahela river, the route is up the Youghiogheny, which will be slackwatered to Connellsville, thence by canal and inclined planes to Confluence; thence up the Casselman river to Myer's Mills, where the mountain is proposed to be pierced by a tunnel three and three-fourths miles long—1,944 feet above tide. The canal, as planned, is of the same dimensions as proposed for its Virginia rival. There is no doubt about the sufficiency of water at the summit. The estimate for the completion of the canal is $21,171,795 from Cumberland to Connellsville; improvement of the Youghiogheny to its mouth, $1,254,-040; to which might safely be added for the enlargement of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Washington, $8,000,000; making a grand total of $30,425,830, which is at least $20,000,000 below the estimate of the engineers for the James river route. This is a sum much less than the cost of a single-track modern railroad across the mountains to the seaboard, but which, if expended, would result in giving us a route to tide water on which freight could be moved for about half the rates necessarily demanded by railroads.

The reading of the paper was listened to with the closest attention, and when Mr. Roberts had finished it was received and filed, and copies of it ordered to be sent to our representatives at Washington.

A communication from J. H. Miller regarding the organization of a Bureau of Transportation in connection with the Chamber, and winding up with an application for a position as Secretary or Clerk in case one should be established, was received and filed.

The Board then adjourned.

Catarrh is a Common Disease,
so common that sneezing, spitting, and blowing of the nose meets us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. Dr. Sage is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with Consumption of the Lungs, the disease commences with Catarrh, the nose or head. The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important then to give early and prompt attention to a Catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease, correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood, and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment, and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines. TTHS-S

HATS—LATEST STYLES.

Large Assortment—Low Prices.

We take pleasure in informing our readers that Harry McGregor, Hatter, No. 46 Federal street, Allegheny City, is up to the eyes in an extensive assortment of hats and caps, which he is prepared to dispose of to customers at very low prices. His stock is not only large but unusually varied, embracing the very latest styles of gents fine dress silk, felt and cassimere hats. Boy's and children's hats and caps of the newest styles and best materials. Those who may wish to purchase head-gear, neat, good, notby and cheap should not fail to give friend Harry a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he has made unusual efforts to secure a line of goods that should be pleasing and attractive to patrons, and we have no hesitancy in saying that they must feel that he has succeeded would they but give his stock a few moments inspection. All goods are marked down to the lowest figures and none can complain of paying high for their hats and caps at Harry McGregor's 46 Fed eral street.

Catarrh Operation on Wm. F. Guffey, Aged 78 Years—Result.

A week ago last Friday Mr. William F. Frier, of Natrona, brought his father-in-law, Mr. Guffey, near Apollo, Pa., to this city, totally blind to all objects. In the afternoon Dr. Sadler, the Oculist, at No. 256 Penn avenue, made a successful operation for extraction of the Cataract, which was extremely difficult on account of the eye being so deeply sunk in the head. During the week he remained in the Doctor's private infirmary he suffered but little pain, and returned home last Saturday (only eight days after operation) with Mr. Frier, able to see objects about the room, and read Snellen's test-type No. 12 with No. 2 glass, and is improving every day.

Real Estate Savings Bank.

Attention is called to the statement of this bank in another column, which is a healthy and gratifying exhibit of financial prosperity. This bank is now considered by capitalists as one of Pittsburgh's solid and substantial monetary institutions, having a first lien on real estate of over half a million dollars, with a contingent fund of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Well officered and judiciously managed, it has secured the confidence of men of means, and it does not require a prophetic vision to promise that it will retain it.

Auction Sale.

At De Roy Bros, of unredeemed watches, jewelry and revolvers, commencing Tuesday morning May 2, at No. 1 bixth street (late St. Clair).

TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Views of the Ministerial Association Upon This Question—A Few Blatant Infidels the Only Ones Who Demand Such a Tax—A Proposal to Limit the Amount of Exempted Property.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ministerial Association was held yesterday afternoon with Dr. Reid in the chair. Rev. A. Templeton, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was admitted to the Association.

The subject of discussion was "Shall Church Property be Taxed," and the opening was made by Rev. Dr. J. J. Murray. The question as thus propounded, said he, embraces every kind of ecclesiastical property, but it might be narrowed down to the question whether buildings used for religious worship alone should be taxed. It was conceded that church property, used for speculative purposes, should be taxed. It was admitted that church property should bear some proportion of the burdens of the State, but the speaker argued that the support given the church by the State was more than returned to the State by the church in the moral and mental enlightenment of the citizens of its congregations.

The existence of good laws is due to an enlightened sentiment, and this sentiment is needed to give the good laws efficiency. It is through the church that this sentiment is created, and the church is, therefore, the best system of police, and the State is in this way more than repaid for any protection which it affords to the church property, and for any exemption which it accords ecclesiastical possessions.

The State undertakes to educate. The Church, in some instances, does the work that the State fails to perform, and in other instances, where the State gives a partial education, the Church carries that education up to the higher levels of moral knowledge, which it is impossible for the State to furnish its people. Every species of public property is not immediately productive. Public squares, paintings, and the properties of some railroad corporations are exempted from taxation. If works of art and of internal improvements have proved the expediency of their exemption from taxation, the expediency of exempting church property from taxation will also be apparent. A tax on houses of worship would be oppressive. Many of the churches were built by the contributions of the poor, and of people in moderate circumstances, and when a tax is put upon them, it is grinding the face of the poor. It is equivalent to saying to them: "You are poor, and you shall have to pay a premium to the State for the privilege of worshipping God." Taxation of houses of worship will not relieve any political burdens; the only end to will serve will be to gratify a few noisy and uninfluential infidels. The sentiments of the paper were fully endorsed by Reverends Senour, Templeton, and generally by the members of the Association present.

While agreeing with the statements that the church returned to the State a full equivalent for its protection, Dr. Williams thought that a limit to the exemption of property should be fixed. As a case in point he called attention to the vast church property of the Roman Church in New York City, and said that those elaborate church edifices, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, the extended system of nunneries, cloisters, seminaries and parochial schools, did not return an equivalent to the State for its protection, and therefore, a limit to the amount of church property that should be exempted from taxation should be fixed. He suggested that $1,000 per acre that would be sufficient for all church purposes; that would satisfy the congregations of these churches, and, the speaker thought, would satisfy the class that was demanding the taxation of church properties.

Rev. Dr. Scoville believed that all property used by the church for the advancement of its purposes, whether by the direct use of it for religious services, or by indirectly using it for the making of money, which will be employed for the advancement of the gospel, should be exempted from taxation. He thought that the extreme position must be defended, else the question had better be let alone. It was quite apparent to his mind that only a very small minority would be benefitted by church taxation.

Rev. Dr. Reid thought that because only a small minority wanted church property taxed, was a strong reason why the property should be taxed, for the reason that the burden would fall generally upon the whole people.

Rev. Dr. Shields thought the Association should take some measures to remove taxation from church property. The members were all of one mind, that the system was wrong, and they should go further than discuss it. Something should be done to have the taxation removed.

Rev. F. Leroy Senour offered the following paper:

WHEREAS, Our Nation will soon enter upon the second century of its existence; and,

WHEREAS, The abounding and prevailing religious, personal and political, gives occasion to much anxiety as to our National future; therefore,

Resolved, First, That we appoint a committee of three to draft a series of resolutions, expressive of the sense of this Association, concerning the condition of our National life, said resolutions to be reported at our next regular meeting, and to form the subject of its discussion; Second, That the above named committee be requested to report a resolution recommending to the ministry of the whole country to preach on the first Sabbath of the new Century, to wit., the second Sabbath in July, 1876, a sermon appropriate to attention to the moral needs of our National life. The paper was referred to a committee, and the meeting adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

David Sands to Rudolph Rechtold, March 11, 1876; lot on Ferry street, Sewickley borough. Consideration.....$500

John Frich et ux. to Thomas O'Reilly, March 21, 1876; lot No 7 in Mains' plan of lots in McKeesport. Consideration.....$1,025

Wm Mains et ux to John Frich, November 12, 1875; same lot as above. Consideration.....$600

John C. Resnick et ux. to Peter Wertz, January 21, 1876; two lots on Robert avenue, Manchester borough. Consideration.....$2,100

Wm and Alexander Foster to John Frich, July 8, 1875; lot No. 7 in Wm. Mains' plan of lots in McKeesport. Consideration.....$500

J. P. Wyle et ux. to John Horn, February 12, 1876; four acres in Jefferson township. Consideration.....$2,800

J. P. Wylie to Wm. Maughan, February 12, 1876; 5.96 acres in Jefferson township. Consideration.....$1,043

Same to John Stilley, February 12, 1876; 100 acres in Jefferson township. Consideration.....$9,500

J. P. Wylie et ux. to W. E. Meiserle and Jacob Wolf, February 12, 1876; 2 acres and 44 perches in Jefferson township. Consideration.....$1,592.40

L. C. Yaukoop et ux. to Thomas Culbertson, April 22, 1876; 20½ acres on Sprague avenue, Bellevue borough. Consideration.....$20,000

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to John Mains, Jr., and Joseph H. Mains, April 22, 1876; interest of Lewis Riggs et ux. in 200 acres in Snowden township. Consideration.....$4,000

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to John H. Graham, December 14, 1875; interest of John R. McCormick in two lots on Vine street, Buena Vista. Consideration.....$125

Mary P. Elctor et al. to John K. Graham, October 25, 1875; quit-claim to certain property in Elizabeth township. Consideration.....nomi.

Hempstead Bank and Life Insurance Company to John M. Roberts, April 14, 1876; lot on Ann street, Millin township. Consideration.....$1,000

A. Dempster et ux. to John Hare, February 10, 1874; lot on Washington street, Braddock's field, also on Washington street, same borough. Consideration.....$3,000

Joseph Barnes et ux. to Ebenezer Hatch, August 17, 1875; lot on the canal towpath, Sharpsburg. Consideration.....$200

George J. Rowley et ux. to Joseph R. Rowley, July 9, 1875; lot on Ninety-seventh ward, Allegheny city. Consideration.....nominal.

Ebenezer Hatch to Joseph Hatch, June 23, 1864; lot on towpath of canal, Sharpsburg. Consideration.....nom.

Joseph Hatch to James C. Lewis and Robert Mansell, April 29, 1876; lot on Pennsylvania railroad, formerly Canal towpath. Consideration.....$1,275

Joseph R. Rowley et ux. to Elizabeth Rowley, May 3, 1875; lot on Negley avenue, Nineteenth ward, city. Consideration.....Nominal.

Mortimer Warner et ux. to Catharine Kestler, April 4, 1876; 3 lots on Manor street, Twenty-eighth ward, city. Consideration.....$1,500

John H. Hunt, Sheriff, to Hon. Jas. Campbell, December 5, 1874, interest of Levi Heplar in lot on Penn avenue, Nineteenth ward, city. Consideration.....$1,600

BREVITIES.

····The Allegheny and Neshannock clubs play at Union Park this afternoon.

····The gas well on Boyd's Hill has been sunk to a depth of twelve hundred feet.

····There were fourteen deaths in Allegheny City last week. Eleven were males and three females.

····The clerks in the office of U. S. Collector Davis, in this city, took in $17,000 last Saturday for licenses.

····Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, disposed of 199 cases last month. The finan cial receipts were $366.05.

····Twelve thousand additional barrels of oil will, it is said, be shipped this week to Richmond via the Ohio river and Huntington, W. Va.

····The game of ball at Union Park yesterday afternoon between the Xantha and Iron City clubs ended in favor of the former by a score of 13 to 0. That was a very bad beat.

····Wm. Rafferty and Thomas Rees, on a charge of being concerned in an affray, waived a hearing yesterday, before Acting Mayor Butler, and gave $300 bail each for trial at Court.

····Wm. Maddox lives at the corner of Butler and Thirty-fifth streets. His trunk was rifled yesterday of a silver watch, two gold rings, a gold pen and holder, a gold toothpick and two penknives.

····The religious exercises in the jail this year are conducted by a committee of the Allegheny County Prison Society, composed Messrs. J. A. Caughey, J. W. Spencer, J. Dermitt, Charles Arbuthnot, R. C. Miller and J. D. Milligan, chaplain of the Penitentiary, with Miss Jannie Wright as organist.

····At the meeting of the Allegheny Water Committee last evening, J. A. Durgin declined to be a judge of the Lowry engine test, and City Engineer Davis was selected in his place. Twenty-five tickets of admission will be issued to be distributed by Messrs. Patterson, Wilson and Drum. The test takes place on Thursday, commencing at 8 A. M.

····Five boys, John Peoples, John Gallagher, John Ryan, Joseph Boyer and Chas. McCarty, were sent to jail yesterday for ten days each for stealing Catawba wine from the cellar of a house at the corner of Fifth avenue and Federal street. The police unexpectedly dropped on them Sunday evening, while they were having a jolly good time.

····Another charge of false pretenses has been lodged against Joseph S. Seifert, who was on Saturday brought from Youngstown, Ohio, by Detective Pender, on a charge of obtaining liquor upon false pretenses. H. Tondler claims that he obtained from the firm of Kninordlinger & Co. $409.57 worth of liquor in the same way. A new commitment is filed against him.

····There was a heavy frost and a pretty hard freeze on Sunday night, but the full extent of the damage it may have inflicted upon fruit has not yet been learned. In many places the ice was as thick as a window pane. It is possible that the cherries are killed. Apples are not injured much but the early peaches have been nipped to a degree that may very materially reduce the crop.

····Joshua Ridgley, the man who came near being poisoned to death by his wife by the pie she sent to jail, is still in the Mercy Hospital. He has been boarding with Warden Smith for over three months, simply because he was not able to pay his taxes, amounting to $5.75. He is a teamster by profession, but very philosophically says he will never be able to make the amount in jail if he is kept there until doomsday.

····At the meeting of the Temperance Alliance yesterday the following committee was appointed on providing lunch for the delegates to the National Convention, which meets in this city next week: G. F. Turner, Mrs. Youngson, Miss Starr, Mrs. Matchett, Mrs. Mackin, Mrs. Martin and Andrew Bryce. The following committee to receive delegates was also appointed: Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Gormley, Messrs. Kirk and Warren and Dr. Kennedy. On next Monday morning delegates will be appointed to the National Prohibition Convention, which meets in Cleveland on the 17th inst., at which candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be nominate. The first anniversary of the National Christian Alliance will meet in this city Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th insts., in the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church.

PERSONAL.

···Jacob Schwarm is the new chairman of the Market Committee.

···Messrs. Slataper and Miller have signified their acceptance of the duty of testing the Lowry engine, in Allegheny.

···Rev. I. C. Pershing, of the Pittsburgh Female College, was yesterday chosen Assistant Secretary of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, now in session at Baltimore.

···Harry Algeo was yesterday promoted to the position in the Registry department of the postoffice made vacant by the resignation of Mr. David Dines, and R. Ostermeyer was appointed to Mr. Algeo's place.

···Messrs. D. Hostetter, C. L. Stoner, C. S. Frisbee, of Pittsburgh, B. D. Benson, of Titusville, and Col. Joseph Bonbright, of Butler, were yesterday afternoon chosen as the Board of Directors of the Columbia Conduit Company. Dr. Hostetter was elected President, and D. B. Stewart Secretary.

···It will be a source of sincere sorrow to the legions of friends of Col. Joseph H. Gray—our popular and efficient County Register—to learn that he is just now suffering very severely from a painful and serious carbuncle on the back of his neck in the army, and which has so frequently troubled him. Several weeks ago an abscess commenced forming in the wound, and after causing him great pain, it finally broke on Saturday last—giving him relief, but leaving him much prostrated. The attending physician then had hopes that his sufferings were ended, but these expectations were dispelled yesterday by indications of the forming of a new tumor, which it is feared may prove very serious in the patient's present condition of debility. He is, however, receiving the kind attentions and solicitation from devoted relatives and skillful physicians, who are making every effort to lighten his sufferings. In his severe affliction Col. Gray has the warmest sympathies of an army of friends. A gallant soldier,